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Rose Leaves.

BY WILLIAM DOUGLAS.

Under the feet of the years,
Hidden from life and light,
With its burden of grief and tears,
The past has gone from my sight,
Leaving only a dream,
And a song with love for a theme,
Set to a minor key.

Like one who gathers the leaves
Of a fragrant rose that is dead,
And sighs as he easily grieves
At the life and beauty fled;
So I, from the hurled past,
Call back in its bosom a rose,
And wonder if dreams that last
Are the best that man ever knows.

I have only a dream in my heart,
And a face that is now in my eyes!
Can a new love's smile impart
The love that never dies?
Can rose leaves withered and dried
Be stronger than flesh to hold
The love a new love would buy
With its coin of beauty's gold?

In my heart lives only a dream,
And the ghost of a past that is dead,
In mine eyes the living eyes gleam,
By fleeting desire fed.
But the withered leaves in my hand
Are sweet with the rose's breath,
And a voice from the shadow land
Is stronger than life or death.

—*Boston Transcript.*

A FEW WORDS TO OUR FARMERS.

About Western Bacon, Hog and Hominy—Raising Sheep, Beef, &c.,—And a Word about Fertilizers and Mortgages.

For the Fayetteville Observer.

By way of preface, we would say, that there are two classes of farmers to whom these words are not addressed: First, those who know it all; and secondly, those who kill hogs or plant peas on a certain time of the moon.

"The farmer feeds them all." This old saw is true beyond question; but what farmer? We in this part of the country are fed by the farmers of the Western States, and it is because we do not like our rations that we are penning these lines. We hold that corn was intended for horses and hogs, and Western white side hog meat was intended for no one. We verily believe that there is no hope for the civilization of any people whose stomachs constantly receive and digest corn-bread and Western meat. We appeal, then, to our farmers to come up to the full measure of their duty and feed us. Give us something to tickle the palate, tempt the appetite, rejoice the stomach, and make the whole man feel good. For example: in the meat line, a leg of juicy mutton, a fat sirloin of beef, a tender fowl, a roast pig; for bread give us North Carolina flour, whose good qualities have not been sacrificed to good looks; we are tired of the white and tasteless substitute now in general use. We want rye bread too, and a little oat meal, and a corn-dodger, now and then, of North Carolina meal. And with all these we would have the fruits and vegetables in their seasons; away with canned goods and dyspepsia!

And now, Messrs. Farmers, why may we not enjoy all these good things? Simply because you will not take the pains to furnish them to us. Your excuses for your shortcomings will not pass muster. Let us see. You will probably say: "We can't raise sheep for the dogs." How many of YOUR sheep have the dogs ever killed? Were there not *dogs* as well as *dollars* in the days of our *daddies?* How did they raise sheep? Why do the dogs respect the sheep of those few-and-far-between farmers who even now raise sheep with profit to themselves and to the great delight of the lover of good mutton? Are you not trying to lay your sins at the door of the dogs? Do you expect to raise sheep, or turnips, without making the effort to do so? Have you ever tried sheep? If not, don't dare to lay your laziness to the dogs, and look a sheep or dog in the face again. What excuse have you for not raising cattle and supplying this market with choice beef? You can't answer, "Dog." You can't say, "Cholera." You ought not to say anything. Now, when we reflect that the cow is the most useful of all domestic animals, created for man's comfort and use, the admission that you can't raise them, or won't, offers the most convincing proof of your unfitness to bear the task imposed upon the farmer—that of feeding the balance of mankind. Why can you not supply us at least with the staff of life? You answer, "We can't compete with the rich West, and therefore have to buy our bread and raise cotton, tobacco or some moneyed crop." Now see the utter folly of this course: admitting your inability to cope with the rich West, you enter into competition with the still richer South in the production of cotton, which, being by nature a tropical plant, you enter the race a month or two behind the States of Texas and Louisiana, and are caught by a frost falling a month or more earlier. Your season for the growth of this tropical weed is at least two months shorter than that of your rivals of the far South, and your soil poorer beyond comparison. To overcome in part these great difficulties, you resort, at great expense, to the use of commercial fertilizers to hasten the growth and fruitage of the weed, which your rivals would not have, if given them gratis. Your efforts, however, have served to swell the sum total of the cotton crop and lowered prices both for yourselves and rivals. Your fertilizers have come high, very high, enormously high, as a little reflection will prove. In the first place, you have learned to rely upon them entirely, and to despise the old-fashioned compost heap of better men and better days. You know no more about the constituent elements of any particular brand than the mule which hauls it from the merchant's warehouse to your farm, and you have bought thousands of tons of worthless, ill-smelling trash, just as we all buy sand for sugar, and glucose for molasses, and can't help ourselves. Some of you have learned, by dint of many hard knocks, that, unless the seasons hit, your commercial fertilizer is useless—*to be paid for all the same.* In order to buy these fertilizers you have gone into the crop lien and mortgage system, and are now overwhelmed with debt and are wallowing in the "*Slough of Despond.*" You began by giving a small lien on the crop. Then, after falling a little behind, you gave a lien on crop and stock, with a wagon or some article of personal property thrown in. Falling still farther behind, you have been forced to mortgage your lands in a desperate effort to pull through or lose all. That you have lost all, is a reflection which causes many a sleepless night to many of you. Some of you have heaped curses upon the *laws* allowing liens and mortgages, and in blind fury have demanded their repeal, without stopping to consider that you were not required by *law* to make a mortgage. The snake which bit you was your own folly, and not the law. Some few—very few—have tried to evade the consequences of their bad management by selling their crops on the sly, and have been caught at it and punished. Some have thought that relief could be had in some new-fangled legislation, and have lent ready ears to the demagogue in politics. And some have pinned their faith to farmers' conventions and the Agricultural Department, to be most wofully disappointed, of course. Some, stung to madness by failure upon top of failure, have demanded that stupendous folly, an Agricultural College, when they cannot afford to buy books and send their children to the free school of their district. Despairing of getting on their feet by the cultivation of cotton, quite a number of our farmers were ready for something else—anything else—and have tried their hands at tobacco, to fail more signally than on cotton, and are now ready for some new experiment. They remind us of the old song:

"One said it was an owl, and another said nay:
Some said it was the devil, and they all ran away.
Look a-there, now."

It really seems as if the farmer, who feeds us all, were about himself to starve. Like the clerk at Ephesus, we exclaim: "Men and brethren, what shall we do!"

The writer is no "horny-handed son of toil," but in common with his fellow-citizens feels the bad effects of the trouble among the farmers, and would with diffidence make a few suggestions, viz:

The farmer may read to advantage the story of the lark and her young, and act accordingly. He will have to prize his own wagon out of the rut without help from anyone, and the sooner he quits looking for help to the Legislature, or for something to turn up, the sooner he will find relief. He might as well cut his hand-spike and begin to prize at the wheel. Again, the less his fertilzer bill, the higher his spirits will be in the Fall; the bigger his manure pile, the greater his crop; the fewer times that he comes to town during the year the more money he will have at Christmas; that his credit with the merchant depends upon whether he pays his debts, and not whether he rides in his own carriage or borrows a mule from a neighbor; that all other men work during the whole year, and he can't expect to get off with a "spirt" at seeding time in Spring and gathering in during the Fall; and his braggart talk of having a battle with "*General Green*" in Summer, and always conquering him, will not offset his staying by the fire all Winter trying to keep warm.

But enough. The writer hopes not to raise the *bile* of the farmes, but, as this is about planting time, that some one may find in the above, seed, which may bear fruit, and fruit with better taste than that with which the farmer has fed us of late.

B.

Trial by Jury.

Trial by jury was introduced into England during the Saxon heptarchy, mention being made of six Welsh and six Anglo-Saxon freemen appointed to try causes between the English and Welsh men of property, and made responsible with their whole estates, real and personal for false verdicts. By most authorities the institution of juries is ascribed to Alfred, about 886. In Magna Charta, juries were insisted on as the great bulwark of the people's liberty. According to statute 28, Edward III. 1353, it was provided that "when either party is an alien born, the jury will be one-half denizens and the other half aliens." By the common law a prisoner upon indictment or appeal might challenge peremptorily thirty-five, being under three juries, but a lord of Parliament, and a peer of the realm, who is to be tried by his peer, cannot challenge any of his peers. "It is said (Leon Dyer) that in early times the suitors used to feed the jury impanelled in their action, and hence arose the common law of denying sustenance to a jury after the hearing of the evidence. A jury may be detained during the pleasure of the judge if they cannot agree upon a verdict; and may be confined without meat, drink or fire, candle light excepted, until they are unanimous. Some jurors have been fined for having fruit in their pockets when they were withdrawn to consider of their verdict, though they did not eat it." Phillip says: "A jury at Sudbury not being able to agree, and having been some time under duress, forcibly broke from the court where they were locked up, and went home October 9, 1791." In Scotland, Guernsey, Jersey and France, juries decide by a majority; in France, since 1831, a majority of two-thirds is required.

Shining Statesmen of the Far West.

From the Chicago News.

"Is there anything in the constitution or by-laws of Colorado," said a statesman lately, "that requires the representative of that State in Congress to have red hair? I know that the word Colorado means red, and have often wondered, when I have seen Symes, whether there wasn't some such provision. At least, the precedent is respected, if it is not established in law. And there is another curious thing about it. The heads of Colorado Congressmen keep getting redder and redder. There was Chaffee. He was a delegate. The hair on his head before it turned gray and fell out was sandy, with red lights in it, like an opal. Then came the Hon. Thomas Jefferson Patterson, whose caput was auburn, and following in his foot steps was the lurid Belford, whose hair was the color of a Philadelphia pressed brick. Then, if you will take a glance at Symes, you will notice that a scarlet geranium would look dull beside his scalp. His hair is about the color of a prarie fire. I wonder where they will find a redder-headed man to succeed him. The people of Colorado will have to keep Symes in or break the record."

"That remains to be seen" is what the young lady remarked when she left something on the plate "for manners."

POKER AND POLITICS.

How a Big Bluff Nominated Cameron for Governor.

Alexandria Correspondence Baltimore Herald.

Ex-Governor William E. Cameron gives a bit of the inside history of his unexpected nomination for the Governorship six years ago.

"When I took the field," said the ex-Governor, "my chances of success were very slim. The whole party seemed to be ranged on the side of John S. Wise, and it was generally predicted that he would have a safe majority on the first ballot. Along about May, however, a month before the convention met in Richmond, he incurred the displeasure of several party leaders, who came over to me. Other occurrences at the time added to my strength, and when the opposing forces came to the fray it looked as if my opponent and I carried about the same number of votes. All the time Mr. Wise and I were the best of friends, and while making a sharp fight for the gubernatorial nomination no recriminations were ever thought of. On the morning the convention opened a canvass of delegates revealed the fact that our strength was about equal, and each side claimed the ability to bring over enough of the doubtful votes to secure a nomination. Nothing was done the first day except to appoint the committees and organize the convention. That night the committee met at the *Whig* office and all the party leaders were present, as the result of the campaign depended in a great measure on the character of the platform. Senator Mahone presided at the meeting. Mr. Wise and I sat side by side, while Congressman Brady and Senator Duff Green were on the other side of the editorial table. After all the necessary planks had been inserted in the platform, Senator Mahone, pleased with the work of the evening remarked laughingly: "Now it is in order to decide who will be Governor of Virginia. Suppose you two young fellows decide it by a game of poker. You will find the chips and all the necessary equipments in the editorial drawer—eh, Elam?"

"Everybody laughed at the joke, while Wise and I said about in a breath: 'Bring 'em out.' Editor Elam had the cards and chips on the table in a jiffy, and we all prepared for a little fun. 'You will take fifty chips each,' said the Senator with a mock solemnity, 'and the man who cleans the other out first will be the next Governor of Virginia.' More laughter, in which my rival and I joined heartily. The cards were dealt and the game began tamely. Soon there was sharp playing, however, as Wise could take a hand at poker with any man in the State, and I had made a considerable study of the science also. On the fifth deal there was a twenty-chip jackpot, and everybody, forgeting the humerons side of the thing, leaned over the table with as much eagerness as if the Governorship were really at stake. Wise opened the pot with thirty. I held four, five, six and seven of hearts and the ten of diamonds. I took a good long look at my hand and considered the possibility of getting a straight flush. I knew it was one chance in fifty, but I hated to let that big pot go for nothing, so I chipped in. My rival drew one card, and I saw his face beam as he looked at it. Of course I drew one, too. Slowly I raised it from the table. Alas! it was the nine of hearts, one spot too much for a straight flush. I knew my flush would be beaten on a call, but was not a bluff expedient? While I was considering thus one of Wise's cards fell under my chair, and he stooped over near to me to pick it up. As his head came to the surface I thought his eyes fell involuntarily on my hand, but I was not sure. Anyway the beam had gone from his face when I looked at him again. An idea flashed across my mind. He had seen my hand, but the glance was so hurried that he fancied he saw a straight flush. With a flourish I came in and raised the pot with my last ten. Wise threw up his hand and I raked in the chips. It was just as I supposed. He had a full but was sure I had a straight flush. I won his remaining ten on the next hand, and there was a tremendous applause. I was hailed as the next Governor of Virginia, with many jokes and much laughter.

"After the game we went out for refreshments. We met many of the delegates; the story was retailed to them, and by them to their companions. Next morning every man in the convention knew about our poker game. At first it was only laughter, but it soon appeared that the Wise men regarded their leader's defeat as a bad omen, and superstitious ones shook their heads significantly. Well, sir, would you believe it—before the balloting began the Wise men became so thoroughly depressed by the result of the poker game that they practically gave up the fight. My followers were jubilant and worked cheerily, and gained many, doubtless. I led on the first ballot, and on the fourth was nominated."

Early Maturity.

The question of early maturity in the feeding of animals used as human food is always interesting. It is simply a question of the cost of material food to produce a pound of meat. The question of preparation of food comes in, of course, collaterally. In the feeding of any farm stock it is definitely settled the younger the animal the more fully is the food assimilated. That is, the young animal will give a greater return for the food taken than will an older one, and the younger the animal the more fully is the food assimilited. That is, the young animal will give a greater return for the food taken than will an older one and the younger the animal the greater the return. Of beeves, at the Fat-Stock Show at Chicago it was shown that of nine steers weighing 966 pounds each at the end of the first year, the cost of the breeder and feeder was three and a half cents per pound. In the second year five of these gained an average of 566 pounds each, the cost being nine cents per pound. Two of these the third year gained 630 pounds, but cost to make thirteen cents per pound. This of course is an extereme case where the cost of artificial feeding and care must be taken into consideration, but the fact nevertheless remains that the older the animal the less gain there is for the food consumed. The time inevitably comes when, however much food is given, however rich the food, no gain can be found. Hence it may be set down as a constant rule that the older the animal the less return shall we get for the food given. In this connection the rule has been found identical in England,

SAM JONES ON CHARACTER.

The Evangelist Talks in His Own Peculiar Style to a Big Audience.

Bishop Harris of the Methodist church, semicircled by Methodist clergymen, introduced Sam Jones to a big audience in Association Hall last night. The Georgia shouter was to talk on "Character and Characters." Mr. Jones bowed, and in a few minutes there was a general laugh, when he told a story to get his hearers on a good footing with him. He said he would consider the title of his lecture more as a territory than a text. The best way to preach was to preach broadcast.

Like the palsied old may who went squirrel hunting with his boy, the old man's part was to shake a bush near the tree, and the boy was to fire when the squirrel exposed itself. The old man grabbed the bush, and his palsy shook it. Bang, bang. The boy fired shot after shot till the old man became tired of shaking the bush, and called out to the boy to change places. Then the boy shook the bush, and the old man pointed the gun up the tree. It wabbled this way and that, but he fired. Down came the squirrel. The old fellow began to crow over the boy, who replied: "Yes, anybody can kill a squirrel by holding the gun all over the tree."

Some of the speaker's pithy sentences, which were rewarded with the loudest applause, were:

Reputation is like a glove; put it on or pull it off'n throw it away and you have not lost much. Character is the hand.

Infidelity is a great big mouth going around talkin' an' ef you mash the mouth it stops talkin'.

There isn't a college, asylum or hospital back of infidelity; in front, behind, under an' above, it's all mouth. How quiek Mr. Ingersoll subsided when he quit talkin'.

There are old fellows in the church always prayin' for grace when they are up to the neck in it. They ask for a week ahead every Sunday, and the devil has half of it by Wednesday.

"Jones," they say, "Why don't you preach Christ instead of the law?" I answer these fellows: "Do you think I'd bring my Savior down here with such a lot of cuthroats? You'd crucify him again."

Sam sprinkled stories freely in among his wisdom. He thought the people were getting too decent to be religious. The Salvation army is just what the Methodist church was 100 years ago with the addition of the fife and drum. Many a Salvation Army fellow is going to have a snug seat near the throne while some D. D. will take a back seat. I've got nothing against D. D.'s, though, as I expect to be one myself soon. Not that I'm a-goin' up, but things are comin' down, an' I think that in about another year it'll hit me.

"Creed is the skin of truth stuffed with sawdust and sand. The Episcopalian is always talking about apostolic succession—about where they come from instead of where they are goin' to, and half his crowd is goin' to hell an' he knows it. The Methodists are arguing about infant baptism when all their babies are home and asleep, and half the grown up people will never get to heaven. The Baptist shouts 'Water! water!' and half the members of that church are goin' where they won't get a drop."

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Sam Jones and Sam Small finished their month of labor in this city to-day. The committee which has had the meetings in charge has been enabled to pay over to the two revivalists $38,000, out of which sum they are to pay all their expenses while here. The committee has also presented Sam Jones $100 and Sam Small $50, as gifts to them personally, and it has also contributed $8,000 to the People's Church.

Mislaid the Corpse.

From Harper's Magazine.

In a back-country town, where funerals serve much the same purpose that the theatre does in the cities, there chanced to die one of the members of the community, and one of the neighbors was asked to "take charge," of the funeral. On the day appointed the community assembled and stood about in groups discussing either the departed or the condition of the crops, while the neighbor in charge bustled from one room to another making the last arrangements. The hour for the funeral arrived and passed, and yet the services did not begin. Still more time passed and the manager of affairs was seen to be hurrying from room to room, looking anxiously about as if in search of something. As time passed, the audience began to show signs of impatience, and also of curiosity as the perplexed face of the man in charge appeared again before them. There was evidently a "hitch" in the proceedings somewhare, and an explanation was necessary. Mounting a chair, the impromtu undertaker said: "My friends, we are—are very sorry to cause any delay in the—ah—last rites to the departed, but the—ah—truth is, we have mislaid the corpse."

It transpired that the coffin had been brought down to the lower entry or hall from a chamber, and through some misunderstanding placed beside the stairway in the window. Those coming in from the bright sunlight had thrown their wraps upon it, not realizing what it was, and thus made it invisible.

Gravitation in the Moon.

An ingenious writer teats of gravitation of the moon in *The Popular Science News.* If it were possible, he says, to take a journey to the moon we should find a very different state of affairs existing. The moon having a much smaller mass than the earth will exert its attractive influence less strongly; and by the exertion of the strength a man could leap into the air to an astonishing distance, jumping over the tallest building with the same ease that he would clear a low obstruction on the earth. The same effect would be produced upon all other bodies. Horses would travel at a greater increased speed, and if the rider was thrown the consequence of his fall would be much less serious; the elephant would become as lightfooted as a deer; a stone thrown from the hand of a boy might fall in adjoining towns before accomplishing its mission of destruction; armies would engage in battles at great distances from each other; and nearly every kind of labor would be lightened, from the diminished weight of tools and materials.

De Lesseps is once more going to Panama. He is, doubtless, startled by the assertion of Sir William Thomson that the sun will be too cold to warm the earth in 10,000,000 years, and feels that he must hasten the work on his canal.

FLORIDA HENS.

A Discussion About Chickens That Lay Eggs all the Year Round.

From the New York Sun.

Two honest farmers met on the pier and greeted each other warmly. One of them carried a carpetbag and the other an oil-cloth gripsack. One was surprised to learn that the other had just returned from a two years' stay in Florida. The other was interested to hear that his old acquaintance was at that moment going on board the steamer which was to take him to that State.

"So you're off for Flurdy at last?" he said.

"Yes, I've made up my mind there's money in Floridah, and I'm goin' to try it," said the other. "But I ain't going into oranges; that's too slow work for me. I'm goin' into eggs. Now, I've hearn tell that hens lays the year 'round in Floridah, 'cept when they're sheddin' their feathers. Maybe you know suthin'——"

"Sartin fact," broke in the man just from the South. "Them Flurdy hens they do lay eggs the year 'round, 'ceptin when they're sheddin' their feathers."

"Well, so I've hearn tell, and they say that eggs is allus thirty cents down there and sometimes four shillin' a dozen. Now, sposen a hen don't lay more'n ten months in the year, and countin' thirty days to the month—ten times thirty are 300. Three hundred is twenty-five dozen. Thenty-five times (sposen they don't average but forty cents a dozen)—twenty-five times ten is twenty shillin', and four times twenty shillin''s $10. I call $10 a hen doin' purty tolerable, and then there's the feathers and the hens themselves when you git ready to sell 'em for chickens to the taverns. Ten or 'leven dollars a hen on, say, 500 hens, is——"

"A-a ll shore that's going!" came from the head of the gangplank.

"I declar! I came pretty near gettin' left," said the departing farmer, and he scrambled up the steep incline. Then he turned around, rested his carpetbag on the rail and began:

"Ten or 'leven dollars a hen on——"

"You can't quite reckon on them figures," said his friend on the pier. "Them Flurdy hens do lay all the year, 'cepin when they're sheddin' their feathers; but down in that warm country the tarnal things——"

"Gangway!" yelled a big porter with a belated trunk on his back.

By the time the man from Florida recovered himself after getting out of the porter's way, the steamer had moved ahead and the men were slacking off the lines. He ran to the next opening and resumed:

"As I was sayin', down in that warm country the pesky things——"

A big hawser which was still fastened to the moving steamer tripped him up. But he got on his feet and hurried out to the pier head and began:

"As I was sayin'——"

"Jesso," shouted the man on the departing steamer, bending over the rail.

"As I was sayin', down in that warm country the cussed hens"—making a trumpet of his hands—"shed their feathers 'leven months in the year!"

A Democratic Editor's Visit to the House of his Fathers.

I have been at the White House to call upon every Democratic President since the inauguration of James K. Polk. I have called upon Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan when they were Presidents. To day I went through the house, and I saw the same old faces that I have seen there under Republican administrations during the last ten or fifteen years. All Republicans, Republicans everywhere, Republicans at every desk. They have all the places. I inquired who held this or that place, and found the same old Republicans held them that were there a dozen years. Even down to the door-keepers, ushers and servants. It was too hot for me, and I got out. Coming down stairs I found one man holding a position as door-keeper or usher at the foot of the stairs leading up to the official portion of the mansion. He seemed to be a red-hot Democrat, and asked me how I liked the appearance of the East Room. I looked at the young fellow and said to him that I had probably been in the East Room long before he was born. I told him I had first entered the East Room at the inauguration of James K. Polk, and had visited Franklin Pierce when he was inaugurated President, and was introduced to him in the East Room. As also James Buchanan after he became President. The young fellow looked at me and asked me if I had been a Democrat all this time. I told him that I had and he said he was glad to meet me. He also said that he wished more Democrats would come around there now, as if a Democratic visitor at the White House nowadays was a great curiosity and a refreshing incident.—*Exchange.*

Not Next Christmas.

"I can't understand this bill," he said, as he handed the bill to his wife the other evening. "It seems to be for scarfs and handkerchiefs and shirts and so on, and I'm sure I haven't bought anything of the sort."

"Why, it is your Christmas presents, dear. Don't you remember what a lot of things I gave you?"

"Christmas presents! Why didn't I give you $25 in cash to buy stuff with.

"Yes, dear; but I had to use the money to get myself a bonnet. The bill is correct and I only wish I had got you far more, for you are one of the best husbands in all this world. Next Christmas I'll get you $50 worth of things."

"Not by a * * * * * !! you won't!" he growled as he led the way to supper and figured on how long he could stand the bill off.—*Detroit Free Press.*

They Wouldn't Fight That Way.

From Harper's Bazar.

Judge R——, of Alabama, who had belonged to every political party known in his State, and who nevertheless retained the good will of his fellow-townsmen, did so by the exercise of considerable mother-wit. One day, after giving some unpalatable political advice to his neighbors, a gentleman said to him: "Judge, I can put no confidence in your advice. I remember at the beginning of the war, how confidently you assured us that the Yankees would be whipped in two months. Why, I heard you say that we could whip them with pop-guns!" "I did make the assertion," replied the Judge, with dignity, "and I maintain it still. We could have whipped them with pop-guns, but they wouldn't fight that way."

A GEORGIA JUDGE'S STORY.

How Near He Came to Killing His Host in Fear for His Own Life.

From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun,

It is well known that Judge Allen while he was upon the bench was slow to accept circumstantial evidence in criminal cases as conclusive of guilt until it was corroborated beyond all peradventure. Few people knew the reason why, but we heard it from his own lips. At the time of the occurance he was Presiding Judge of the Southern Circuit, if we are not mistaken. At his home in Decatur County some years after he had retired from the bench he related his experience. He said:

"In those days it was quite different from what it is now. I remember once, while riding my circuit, as it was called, that I met with an experience which made a deep impression upon me. I had ridden all day and into the night, when I drew up at an uninviting house and asked to spend the night. The man gruffly told me I could do so, and I was almost sorry that he had not said no. On entering the house I went into a room alone and heard low muttering voices in the next room. The situation was anything but agreeable, and my speculations as to the surroundings made it exceedingly unpleasant. But bedtime came and I was invited up a rickety flight of stairs and into a room in the left of the house. I retired but not to sleep. The mumbling voices could still be heard, and a red-handed murder stared me in the face. About midnight I heard some one creeping up the stairs, and in a moment the door to my room was quietly pushed open. In the door stood a man with a butcher's knife in his hand. I had taken the precaution to get out of the bed and had taken my position under it when I heard him coming, resolved to sell my life as dearly as possible. I held a pistol in my hand, but some influence kept me from firing. Presently the man walked easily, with a catlike tread to the further corner of the room, and with the long knife cut something suspended from the roof, and as quietly stole back and down stairs."

"But you solved the mystery?" we quired.

"Oh, yes. The next morning I was invited into the breakfast room, and for the first time saw the lady of the house. She excused herself for her absence on the night before by saying that their little daughter was on what they thought to be her deathbed. She apologized for the want of attention to me, and said that her husband was forced to go into my room in order to get some herbs with which to make medicine for the sick child, and which they had forgotton to get before night. What if I had shot and killed that man? It makes me shudder to think of it."

A Three-Hundred-Thousand-Dollar Pair of Horses.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Recently there was given in this correspondence an account of a large sum of money received by ex-Senator Wm. Pitt Kellogg from Nebraska land for which he had originally traded a pair of horses. The price named in that paragraph was perhaps the largest ever received from the sale of any one pair of horses however valuable. But it appears that I had even under-stated the value of the property transferred for the horses. Mr. Kellogg gave me last night the connected and true story of this affair. In 1869 Mr. Kellogg was in the active service of the army. But he still held on to his position as Supreme Court Justice of the Territory of Nebraska. He went home in that year to hold court for a short time, and after closing the term went back to the front, where he remained until the close of the war. On his way to Nebraska he stopped in Illinois at a place where he had a pair of horses. He was sick, and he thought he would take this team and drive to Nebraska, thinking that this method of travelling would do him good. He arrived in Omaha with the team, and while he was holding court there "Ben" Chapman, an old bachelor of the town, was constantly borrowing the team to take some of his lady friends out to ride. Mr. Kellogg did not know what to do with the team after he had finished his court work and had made arangements to board them. But Chapman came to him one day and offered trade him some land for the team. They drove out to the land through a rough country and over a marshy piece of ground until they reached the sixteen-acre tract owned by Chapman. They made the trade while they were there. Mr. Kellogg took then ten acres of the tract at $50 per acre, the team, harness, wagon and blankets and whip being counted at $500. In a few months after he purchased the other six acres at $100 an acre. This was in 1863. He has held on to a part of that land with great presistence since that time, parting only, as under pressue from his agent at Omaha, with occasional sales of small portions. His holding last year was reduced to a little over three acres. He sold seven-eights of an acre out of this tract for $38,000. He took that $38,000 and invested it in a piece of property in the northwest of Washington, known as the Widow's Mite property. He paid $2,000 more, making $40,000 as the purchase price. He was offered a few days ago $100,000 in cash for this Washington purchase. He can sell out the balance of his real estate tract in Omaha at any time for $200,000. So the team stands him in to-day a clean profit of over $300,000.

A Florida company engaged in the manfacture of perfumery has built a factory at Jacksonville, and next spring will start a 200-acre flower plantation. They now have one plantation at San Mateo, and are putting seven acres at Jacksonville in flowers. They have 5,000,000 flowering tube-rose bulbs, and a good many hundred thousand rose geraniums, in addition to which they buy all the roses, yellow jasmines, orange blossoms, etc., that they can secure. this is an industry that ought to prove profitable. It is another illustration of the diversification of the industrial interests of the South, and of the many openings for the manufacture of small things that the South offers.—*Manufacturer's Record.*

When railroad trains are run, heated and lighted by electricity, we shall have no wrecks from boiler explosions, no smoke and cinder nuisance, no setting of the country on fire from sparks, no burning to death of passengers from coal stoves and oil lamps. Then, with well constructed tracks, trains may be run at the rate of 70 or 80 miles an hour in comfort and safety.

It is easier to be a workingman's advocate than it is to join the ranks of labor.

A Cherokee Indian's Honor.

There can hardly be a doubt that there is something wrong about the Indian country. There is not a jail anywhere within the bounds of the Cherokee reservation. No country can ever be at a high point of civilization in which there are no jails and nobody does anything to need them. We have always been taught to look upon Damon and Pythias as one of the most beautiful stories of friendship and honor. Listen to this from a Cherokee Indian, and ask yourself if it does not give you some different opinion of him. An Indian was shot for killing another man some time ago. A stranger in the territory happened to be with the sheriff when the news came that the appeal had been lost and the sentence must be carried out.

"Yes," says the sheriff, "I'll have to have the poor fellow shot."

"Where is he? I don't see any jail."

"He's at home."

"A prisoner under sentence of death at home!"

"Certainly; he's out on his word. He's been at home three months. We've got no jails here."

"Well, you don't expect to get him to come and be shot?"

"Certainly I do. He'll be here to-morrow. I sent for him."

And the merry stranger laughed. Next day he was on hand to witness the sheriff's discomfiture. But a few minutes before the hour a cavalcade appeared in the distance. It was headed by a manly young Indian and it was made up of his friends. They road gallantly up and the young Indian surrendered himself to the sheriff. He went about among the crowd, shook hands with everybody, gave one his saddle, another his horse and so on, until he had disposed of all he posessed. Then he selected his bosom friend as the man to fire the fatal shot, an honor his bosom friend esteemed highly. He took his place and pinned a piece of blue ribbon over his heart the point the bullet was to take, and stood up like a man. A few seconds there was a shot and he was dead. I wonder if there is nothing at all the white man can learn from the Cherokee Indian.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Origin of Weather Reports.

Ben. Perley Poore says in the Boston *Budget* that the weather reports, now furnished by signal service, were inaugurated about 1852, by A. H. Stephens, then a whig representative from Georgia, who had rooms at Mrs. Duncan's boarding house at the corner of D. and Fifth streets. Among other boarders in that house at that time was an eccentric Pennsylvania school master named Prof. Espy, who had begun to be known as the storm king. Prof. Espy had just published a new system of meteorology, which was not received with favor by American scientists, with the exception of Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Inttitution. The professor had, however, visited Paris, and had submitted his views to several distinguished French philosophers, who thought well of them. Governor Stephens, feeling assured of the great practical usefulness of the meterological laws taught by Prof. Espy under a proper system of speedy communication between distant points, suggested the importance of "Daily Telegraphic Weather Reports." The professor approved the suggestion, but the question was how the expense was to be met. Governor Stephens proposed to him to inquire and ascertain if the telegraphic companies would not send to Washington daily short weather reports from distant cities without charge, while he, Governor Stephens, would see Colonel Seaton of the *National Intelligencer*, and ask him to pubish them as items of general news without charge. Both parties so solicited readily complied, and this was the origin of the daily weather reports. At first they were exceedingly meager, such as, viz: "New Orleans, rain; wind southeast;" "Chicago, clear, cold; wind northwest." It was from this germ that the magnificent system of weather reports now made by the signal service sprang. They were issued by General Meyer, who claimed to be the inventor of the code of flag signals which he introduced into the army, and which were of great use during the war.

Gen. "Jeb" Stuart's Daughter.

It must be difficult for the old veterans who read the account of the marriage of J. E. B. Stuart's daughter to realize that only twenty two years have passed since the great cavalryman rattled his sabre to the tune of:

If you want to have fun
Jes' jine the cavalry.

among the hills of Virginia. Altogether, the wedding group and the circumstances that surrounded the incident were striking and suggestive. The young lady herself was but an infant and not able to understand the significance of the announcement when it was flashed over the wires that Jeb Stuart had been shot at Yellow Tavern and was dying. As she stood under her bridal veil at Stanton she heard her full maiden name for the last time—Virginia, for the State he loved so well; Pelham, for the boy artillerist who won praise on the field of battle from the immortal Lee, and who followed her illustrious father, and Stuart, over whose memory the story writer and historian loves to linger.

Virginia Pelham Stuart; it seems a pity to have swallowed such a heritage even in honorable matrimony. At this marriage there were gifts from Gen. Jubal Early, from the Stuart House Guards, from Gens. Cook, Eppa Hunter and Custis Lee, and a message from far away Count Dorke in his Rhenish castle who served upon Stuart's staff and wounned by his side, was delivered at the close of the ceremony. The clergyman himself was in the stormy days of 1861 to 1864, on Stuart's staff. To complete this picture we have only to add that by the groom, Robert Page Waller, of Norfolk, stood his brother in the full uniform of a lieutenant of the United States navy.

The earth's internal heat is now being forced into practical service at Pesth, where the deepest artesian well in the world is being sunk to supply hot water for public baths and other purposes. A depth of 3,120 feet has been reached and the well supplies daily 176,000 gallons of water heated to 150 degrees Fahrenheit.

Among the dishes served every day on the Emperor of China's table are bears' paws, antelopes' tails, ducks' tongues, eels' eggs, camel's hump, monkeys' lips, carps' tails and marrow bones.

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 24, 1887.

SMALL INDUSTRIES.

The weekly record of the growing industries of the South are little known to our people. Day by day new enterprises are begun, and wherever a manufactory is established to utilize the product, whether it be cotton, wood or anything, the place is sure to be increased in population and wealth. We must not expect to find a royal road to wealth in a moment, but from small beginnings go on increasing. Our country around us abounds in water power, our woods are filled with material, and we doubt not that there is money ready to be invested. But the desire to commence keeping house where our fathers left off, when we have not the capital, is a foolish idea. Durham, as we first recollect it, had only one small tobacco factory, worked by Mr. Morris. Afterwards Mr. Green established another—the "*Durham Bull*"—which was subsequently bought by Messrs. Blackwell and Carr. These two men were not rich—their capital was small—but by hard work, by continually shoving, this establishment has grown to be among the first in the world. We know also of a spoke factory in this State, where from small beginnings, they now, with increased facilities, supply spokes to England, Germany and even Australia. A mere home market will not pay, but the world needs the work, and if we ourselves do not utilize the raw material which has been planted by nature at our doors, sooner or later some one will come in to do so. The man who makes two blades of grass grow where there is only one, is a public benefactor. Much more so is he, who manufactures some useful article for his community, a blessing to his people, for he not only supports himself, but his employees, and thus adds comfort to the human family. We do not believe in the planting of too much cotton, nor in an over-supply of cotton mills, but we wish to see Fayetteville's industries diversified, and even believe that from small beginnings prosperity will perch upon us. The Baltimore *Manufacturer's Record* says:

It took the astute business men of Great Britain half a century or more to learn that with all their commerce that covered the world, and with all their mighty mills and factories, they could not have a steady run of profitable business until all manner of petty industries were developed. On the other side of the channel was France, whose people had an intuitive understanding of this matter, and nothing was too trivial for them to make provided only it was saleable. When the empire fell, and the young republic ransomed itself from German control, the immense sum of money demanded by the victors was furnished at short notice, because the savings from all their petty industries, with what came from the farms and vineyards, made an aggregate so large that the great corporations had no trouble in supplying the balance. Had France had only her splendid potteries, her Lyons silk factories, her vineyards famous in history and poesy, and all other great industries for which she is distinguished, it would have been the work of years to pay that ransom and escape that thraldom.

Thus it is, to make a people prosperous, her towns grow, small industries must be established, and it was to this end that we some days ago asked our business men to form a Business Men's Association, that that they might talk over these matters and formulate some project to aid in advancing our town. We are not an agricultural people, and to build up the town we must have a diversity of small industries. If the matter is worth the thought we hope that it will be acted upon. Don't say, "I cannot do it," but let all put their shoulders to the wheel and give Fayetteville a push that will help her on her road of prosperity.

The President was right again, when he vetoed the bill for the special distribution of seeds for the relief of certain counties in Texas, that had suffered from the drought, and the House has wisely sanctioned his act. The President in his veto says: "The lesson should be constantly enforced that though the people support the Government, the Government should not support the people." Texas is a big state, fully able to help its own. Even so is North Carolina in regard to her schools. She does not need Federal help to school her children, especially if the State has to humiliate herself.

INSANE ASYLUM.—We have on our table the annual report of the Western N. C. Insane Asylum at Morganton. It gives a full exhibit of all receipts and disbursments and a complete list of the inmates, diseases, &c. The report shows that its Superintendent, Dr. P. L. Murphy, is doing full justice to the inmates, and to the State. Dr. Murphy is from our neighboring county, Sampson.

We are sorry to part with Mr. Clark in the Senate, as he was a good Democrat, but it was but justice to Mr. Green that he was seated. The Senate ought to have acted upon this contested case before, but delayed justice is better than none, so that Mr. Green could have his rights and the people to pay only for one member, not two.

BONDS TO BE CALLED.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—It is expected that a call for $10,000,000 three per cent bonds will be issued next week, and that the entire three per cent loan, of which there is now about $40,000,000 outstanding, will be entirely extinguished before the first of July.

The Knights of Labor have purchased property in Philadelphia for $65,000 and will be fitted up with offices to be occupied as the general headquarters of the order in the United States and Canada. All the printing of the order, including the "Journal of United Labor," will be done in the building.

OUR RALEIGH CORRESPONDENT.

Number of Bills—State Bonds and U. S. Government—Magistrates—Amendment to Constitution—State Guard, &c.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 21, 1887.—The session of the Legislature draws rapidly to a close. The day of adjournment is March 7th, barely a fortnight away. A great deal must be done in that time, but, as it appears at present, it will be done.

A GREAT DAY'S WORK.

To give an idea of the rapidity of the work now that it has the swing and impetus of system, the case of the House last Saturday can be cited. The session lasted four hours. In that time 64 bills were passed, fully one-third of which required roll-calls. It is said that this day's work is the greatest ever done at one session. Over 35 bills were disposed of at the evening session of the same day.

OCEANS OF INK.

People who are fond of making calculations can use the following figures as a basis: Up to Saturday night 991 bills and resolutions had been introduced in the House, and 674 in the Senate—a neat total of 1,665. The average length of these documents is say 7 pages of legal cap, or 1,000 words. The total, therefore, is 1,665,000 words. Think of the oceans of ink, the labor, the worry, in preparing such a mass of food for the legislative stomach! And the end is not yet, for the total number of bills in both branches of the Assembly is now quite certain to touch the 2,000 mark.

THE REVENUE BILL.

which, with the Machinery Act, divides the honor of first importance, has passed the House on its second reading. Dr. Worth's good sense and practicalness were manifest in every line of it, and the House, after working three days upon it, in committee of the whole, was able to make but few and trifling changes. This week the bill comes up on its third reading, and notice has been given of several amendments. Each of these represents the ideas or theories of a man or party.

THE BONDS IN THE TREASURY.

There are $270,000 in four per cent. bonds in the Treasury, wisely purchased by Mr. Baine, in accordance with the law. The State bought these at an average a shade over 91 cents. They are now worth 101. The State saves the interest on them, too; a matter of 10,800 yearly. Now as to these bonds there is a direct difference of opinion. The view of some Democrats is that the State owes the U. S. $190,000 which the government demands in cash. Years ago the Government invested in $140,000 of N. C. railroad construction bonds, for the Indian fund. For years the State paid no interest on these bonds, so the Government paid the interest thereon, the Indians thus losing nothing. Now the government calls for the payment of these bonds and has ordered the Attorney General of the U. S. to bring suits to recover such sums due from "defaulting States"! It is claimed, therefore, that the State must sell $190,000 of the 4 per cents in the Treasury and square its debt to the Indians. Mr. Pritchard, on the other hand takes another view. He says the government must look out for itself; that the Legislature is not here to protect the government or the Indians, but the people of North Carolina, and that the latter are imperitively demanding that taxes be reduced. Mr. Pritchard, therefore, demands in the name of the people that the $270,000 of bonds be sold and the proceeds used in the general fund and that the rate of taxation be cut down to 15 cents on the $100. Now Mr. Pritchard is a Republican, and he let the cat out of the bag in a queer way. He said, "Taxes must be reduced. The people demand it, why, the reduction of taxes 'takes' with the people. Three years ago, when there was no State taxes at all, you can't realize how the people were delighted; particularly the people in the west. We found that an obstacle we couldn't surmount at all. A Democratic speaker would say, 'look what my party has done. We have absolutely relieved you of all State Taxes.' Now the Republicans could do nothing; make no head way at all." So this betrays the plan. Mr. Pritchard, in absolute opposition to the views of Dr. Worth and the finance committee wishes to call taxes down and try to pull through," first that he may lay claim to the glory of the reduction.

THE ELECTION OF MAGISTRATES.

The Legislature will have to elect 2,400 magistrates, one-third of the 7,200 who are said to hold office in the State. The joint committee of the Senate and House, of which Mr. Kope Elias is chairman, began its work Saturday. To-day it began the call of districts, beginning with the first, and will devote a day to each district, in succession, so it will be Wednesday of next week before it completes their part of its work. Lists of names pour in and the committee will hear many arguments pro and con, from county after county. It appears, however, that in not a few counties the old magistrates will be reappointed.

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

But one bill to amend the Constitution has thus far passed either branch of the Assembly. The one referred to has passed the Senate; on its third reading by a vote of 25 to 14. The President said that was the constitutional three-fifths requisite. Senator Warren thought it was not; the Senate numbering 50. The President will look carefully into the matter. The bill is one which proposes to submit to the people at the next regular election the question of ratifying or rejecting an amendment to the Constitution that no sheriff, county treasurer, register of deeds or clerk of Superior Court shall hold office after two consecutive terms, unless one term shall have intervened. Your correspondent asked why this was thought necessary of adoption. The answer was that sheriffs, and the other officers as well, by reason of their position and the use or abuse of it, often got such a hold upon the people that they could not be displaced. To use a slang phrase, the amendment is intended to "break the grip' of such officials upon public sentiment and the public press.

AID FOR THE MILITIA.

Guardsmen will be interested in knowing that the Legislature has increased the annual appropriation of $150 to each company to $300, and has also made an annual allowance of $100 to each regiment, for headquarters expenses, &c. The provision for annual encampments was stricken out. In this connection it may be mentioned that perhaps half the troops will go to Washington to the National Encampment. Gov. Scales warmly recommends that the Legislature take proper steps to enable North Carolina, as one of the "Old Thirteen," to take part in the celebration of the centenial of the ratification of the constitution, at Philadelphia next autumn.

PEARSON'S COUNTY GOVERNMENT BILL

Has been rather sharply amended and comes before the House with a favorable report, as might be expected from a committee of which Dr. Tyre York is chairman. The Dr. grieves greatly at the ignominious defeat in the House of Pinnix's bill on that question. Pearson's bill, as the House will tackle it this week, provides for the election of County Commissioners by the people. The magistrates are no longer given authority to sit with the Commissiones as a board. The Commissioners are to be required to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties; these bonds to be proportioned to the amount of taxes paid by their counties. Now this bill does not suit Dr. York as Pinnix's extremely radical one did, but just now York is going on the "Anybody, Lord," principle. Though Pearson's bill is to be favored by the Independents and may get through the House, of course it will not pass the Senate.

NOTES.

The committee on the Governor's mansion has not reported. Work on the building now goes on more rapidly than ever before. It ought to be completed, at the outside, by June 1. Gov. Scales appears to have no desire to get into the building.

There is a hot, though half-secret, fight here between the "liquor" and "no liquor" people. There are three factions. One wishes prohibition to continue; the other wishes plenty of liquor and low licenses; the other wishes high licenses, $500 each. The second and third classes desire the holding of an election the first Monday in June; the first class do not wish it. The liquor people are working with all their might to get signatures of voters in sufficient numbers to secure the holding of an election. The anti-liquor people are earnestly entreating people not to sign the petitions at all, and thus let matters remain as they are now. F. A. O.

STATE NEWS.

The Legislature adjourns March 7th next.

Charlotte has subscribed $75,000 to build a plaid mill in that city.

A new postoffice has been established at Bland, Sampson county, N. C.

There is a man in the poor house at Charlotte who is said to be 103 years of age.

Hon. J. J. Davis has accepted and qualified as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Asheville *Advance:* The friends of Col. Holt are already booming him for Governor.

Large quantities herring and shad are being caught in Albemarle and Pamlico Sounds.

The *Orphan's Friend* says that there are 200 children in the asylum, all well and hearty.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has increased the appropriation for the Cape Fear river to $140,000.

The United States Court House and Postoffice building at Greensboro will be completed the last of this month.

Mr. Pearson, the evangelist, is creating much excitement, and causing the people, old and young, to take interest in religion, in Charlotte, N. C.

Gov. Scales has received $600,000 in Confederate bonds from England which were deposited there by John White, the State agent in 1864.

Wilmington will vote on the 24th of March upon the question of subscribing $100,000 to the capital stock of the Eastern Carolina Railroad Company.

Petitions are being circulated by the anti-prohibitionists in Raleigh for the County Commissioners to order an election on the local option question.

A Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington *Star* says ex-Gov. Jarvis is an avowed candidate for the United States Senate, to succeed Gen. Ransom.

The North Carolina Phosphate Company at Raleigh, which was recently burned out, is now in full blast, turning out an excellent and cheap fertilizer. Farmers should try it.

The *Anson Times*, of Wadesboro, suspended with its last issue. Editor Warrook says the cause was the subscribers would not pay. All papers should be run on a cash basis.

Gov. Scales has received an old oil portrait of Hon. Montford Stokes, who was Governor of the State in 1830-32. It was presented by Dr. L. C. Stokes, a grandson of the Governor.

Durham *Recorder:* A gentleman in Durham county, owns the offspring of a Union army mule. He is in hopes of obtaining a pension for it. A mule's colt! It is a curiosity also.

The C. F. & Y. V. Railroad Company has contracted for a depot building at Millboro, the terminus of the branch line to the factories. It is to be 100x30 feet and will cost about $1,500.

Durham *Recorder:* The Legislature will be petitioned to establish a criminal court in Durham county, and include this county in the same district with New Hanover and Mecklenburg Counties, and to abolish the May term of the Superior Court if the Criminal Court is established.

An awful, inhumane story from Mitchell county, says that a woman named Mary Crowson, in order to get rid of her 5-year old child, deliberately drowned it in the river, while the poor child implored her, "Mamma, please dont put me in the water, it is so cold." What an inhuman wretch.

A resolution has been introduced in the House by Mr. Ewart, directing the Attorney General to bring suits against all railways in the State who have failed to make annual reports, as required by the act of 1871. The resolution says the amount of penalties now aggregate $125,000. This sum he proposes to place to the school fund.

The *News and Observer* says that the Rev. Dr. Marshall has been compelled to resign the rectorship of Christ Church, Raleigh, and the Rev. Jas. A. Weston has been called to take his place. The vestry granted leave of absence, with $100 per month salary and use of rectory to Dr. Marshall, hoping that a year's rest might restore him.

The Clinton *Caucasian* says that in conversation with Mr. Stephens, the member from Sampson, he stated that he should oppose appropriating $20,000 to continue work on the Governor's mansion, that there was a proposition on foot to purchase it as it stands for a Baptist female college." We think that a mansion should be built for the Governor, but we cannot see how, with the meagre salary that he is allowed, he could live in it as becomes a gentleman occupying such a position.

At a meeting of the North Carolina Midland Railroad Company, held at Greensboro on the 10th, it was, *Resolved*, That it is the sense of the committee that the N. C. Western R. R. shall be extended from Winston to Wilkesboro, and that active operation be resumed on the N. C. Midland, and the portion of that road from Winston to Mocksville should be first constructed. The building of this road will make our Winston friends happy. It will give them an outlet to Charlotte and connect them eventually with Danville or some point near there.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HOUSE.

RALEIGH, **Feb. 14.—A favorable report was** made by the committee on Pearson's bill to change the county government.

The following bills passed third reading:

To charter a savings bank at Fayetteville.

To repeal the stock law and allow people to vote upon the question in the counties of Greene, Granville and Richmond.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced:

To amend the charter of the Atlantic Coast Railway Co.

To incorporate the Northern & Southern Railway Co.

The bill to abolish the May term of Robeson Superior Court passed its second reading.

The following bills passed their third reading:

To allow the Cranberry and Piedmont Turnpike Company one hundred convicts at $125 each per annum; to construct a road from Cranberry to Morganton.

Mr. Ellis introduced a joint resolution providing for the adjournment of the Legislature *sine die* March 7th.

HOUSE.

Feb. 15.—The House passed, on a final reading, bills to incorporate the Danville & Carolina Railway Company, and to enhance the State's interests in the North Carolina & Atlantic and North Carolina railways by building branch lines.

The House took up, as a special order, the revenue bill and went into committee of the whole thereon. The bill provides for a tax of 23 cents on the $100 valuation, and 69 cents on the poll tax for public schools. Pending discussion the committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

The Senate to-day adopted a resolution to adjourn *sine die* March 7th.

The bill to provide for working convicts in counties which make application to the penitentiary for them, passed its second reading. Under its provision all convicts who may hereafter come into the penitentiary may be sent to the counties from which they came upon application, upon the condtion that such counties pay for their support and furnish safe and suitable quarters. The bill applies only to convicts under sentence of ten years or less.

The bill to repeal the Wake county stock law was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE.

Feb. 16.—A bill was introduced by Leazar to create the county of Lillington out of Iredell, Rowan and Mecklenburg.

The bill to create the county of Badger, out of parts of Wake, Franklin, Nash and Johnston was made the special order for Tuesday 24th.

Leazar gave notice that he would present and call up the school bill in a day or two.

SENATE.

In the Senate to-day a bill was introduced to allow the Carolina Central Railroad to contract with other lines for her use.

The bill in regard to working convicts on public roads was made special order on third reading next Tuesday.

Nearly all the time of the House was devoted to the consideration on committee of the whole on the revenue bill. Only four more sections were disposed of. So far all amendments have been voted down. Including one to repeal the merchant's purchase tax.

The committee on magistrates was announced: Stancill, Alderman, Ewart and White, of Perquimans.

HOUSE.

Feb. 17.—The House passed on its second reading the revenue bill with only two amendments, one of these being the reduction of the marriage license fee to fifty cents.

Ewart introduced a resolution instructing attorney General to institute suits against certain railroads for failure to report annually to the State under act of 1871. The penalties aggregate $125,000. It was made the special order for next Wednesday night.

SENATE.

The Senate to-day passed by a vote of 31 to 17 the bill to amend the constitution so as to render ineligible to office Clerks of Superior Court, Sheriffs, Registers of Deeds and County Treasurers who have filled two successive terms, except after an elapse of one term.

In the House a resolution was introduced by Pearson expressing it to be the sense of the House that no new counties shall be created.

The bill to create a Bureau of Labor statistics was made a special order for to-night.

The Speaker announced as the House branch of the joint committee on railway commission, Pritchard, Cell, Fries, Thomas and Candler.

HOUSE.

Feb. 18.—The House has passed the bill creating a bureau of labor statistics, with an appropriation of $3,000 the first year, and afterwards $2,000 yearly. It also adopted the Senate resolution to adjourn *sine die*, March 7th.

Among the bills introduced were the following:

To elect magistrates by the qualified voters of the State.

To prevent the squandering of the public school funds.

To change the dividing line between Jackson and Swain counties.

The following bills passed:

To permit the cultivation of oysters and other shell fish.

To amend the charter of Reidsville, and to amend the charter of the High Point and Randleman Railroad Company.

The House was in session three hours on committee of the whole. Hall in the chair, on school bill and adopted the bill with slight amendments.

An effort was made to abolish the county board of education, but failed, 31 to 53.

The school fiscal year begins under the bill, July 7th.

The bill passed its second and third readings.

SENATE.

Bills were introduced to allow Alexander county to levy a special tax and to incorporate Guilford court house battle ground.

Committee on privileges and elections made favorable report on the Craven county case for Greene against Clark. The latter made a superb speech in his own defence.

The report of the committee was sustained 29 to 4, and George G. Green was sworn in He is a very young man and a Republican.

The bill increasing the annual appropriation of the State Guard to $5,000 passed.

The bill to prohibit certain county officers from holding offices more than two terms, unless one term intervenes, passed its third reading, 25 to 14. Stedman ruled that this was unconstitutional, three-fifths being required in cases of amendments to constitution.

UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT.—Preparations are already being made at Chapel Hill for their next commencement; the following are the officers chosen:

Phi. Society—Representatives, O. D. Batchelor, Nashville; Logan D. Howell, Goldsboro; H. F. Murphy, South Washington.

Di. Society—Representatives, J. R. Parker, Graham; John A. Hendricks, Jerusalem; J. Lee Crowell, Lilesville.

Marshals—Chief, Wm. M. Little, (Di.), Little's Mills.

Subs.—(Di.), John S. Hill, Faisons; Wilson Redfearn, Wadesboro; D. J. Currie, Laurinburg.

Marshals—(Phi.), Benoni Thorp, Granville county; C. W. Toms, Hertford; M. R. Eure, Norfolk, Va.; W. M. Gulick, Oxford.

Ball Managers—Chief, F. M. Parker, Jr., (Phi.), Enfield.

Subs.—(Di.), A. C. Shaw, Laurinburg; J. W. Wilson, Jr., Morganton; H. W. Scott, Graham.

Subs.—(Phi.), W. E. Borden, Goldsboro; Henry Johnston, Tarboro; H. G. Wood, Edenton.

Introductory Orator—R. T. Burwell, (Phi.), Raleigh.

GENERAL NEWS.

The cattle are dying by thousands on the Montana ranges.

In Kentucky last year nearly 5,000,000 bushels more corn were raised than in 1885.

The estimated losses to New York capital and labor by the recent strike aggregates $6,000,000.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations yesterday added the snug sum of $2,927,050 to the River and Harbor Bill as a sort of brass ornament. The bill now foots up $10,385,300.

THE PRESIDENT VETOES A BILL.—WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The President has vetoed the bill appropriating $10,000 for the distribution of seeds to the drought stricken counties of Texas.

EARTHQUAKE IN MISSOURI.—FREDERICKSTOWN, Mo., Feb. 18.—A very heavy shock of earthquake occurred last night The force was severe enough to overturn furniture and displace plastering on the wall.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Capt. Adolphus W. Greely was to-day made Chief of the Signal Service, with the rank and pay of a Brigadier-General. This is a tremendous promotion for Greely, as it puts him up from a captaincy.—*N. Y. World.*

A BLIZZARD.—FORT PIERRE, Feb. 18.—Another blizzard is raging and the trains are all abandoned. The snow is drifting badly. The county board is being appealed to for aid by families heretofore considered above want. It is a horrible winter for the Dakota settlers, and the suffering cannot be realized.

TERRIFIC STORM.—BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 18.—A storm, remarkable for this section, raged here last night, lasting three hours. The electrical disturbance was great, the lightening being terrific. It rained very heavily about two hours. A very heavy hail is reported from the northern part of the county. The storm was felt all over central Illinois. It has rained almost incessantly for a week. The streams are all high.

MARRIED.

WEEKS—THAMES.—On February 13th, 1887, at the Baptist parsonage by the Rev. F. W. Eason, Mr. MADISON E. WEEKS, of Florida, to Miss ATTIE THAMES, daughter of James Thames, of Gray's Creek Township. The young couple left the next morning for their home in Florida.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A new lot of those elegant

PIN MONEY PICKLES,

put up by a Richmond, Va., lady,

—AT—

HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

F. F. F. F. F. F. F.

REMEMBER, YOU WILL

Find First-class, Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy Family Groceies,

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS and CANDIES, at

R. T. SCANLIN'S,

Agent, No. 47 Person Street.

feb 3 tf

FRESH ROAST

JAVA, LAGUIRA, BLENDED and RIO

Coffees,

Fresh ground when wanted, at

HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

feb 3 tf

BUIST'S

Celebrated Garden Seeds.

WHY IS IT THAT

SEDBERRY'S SEED SALES

INCREASE EVERY YEAR!

Because he **WILL NOT** sell old Seeds left over, and the people know it.

"New and Fresh, or None,"

IS HIS MOTTO.

He has just received the Largest Supply ever brought to this market.

jan 27 tf

FRESH

Garden Seeds,

—FROM—

D. LANDRETH & SONS.

Not a paper of Seed in store at beginning of season, all old seed having been destroyed.

CALL EARLY AND SELECT.

H. R. HORNE.

jan 27 tf

—BUY—

YOUR NEW HULLED

Buckwheat,

Fancy and New Orleans Syrup, Full Creamery Butter, Preserves, Jellies and Jams

—AT—

HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

—IF IN WANT OF—

SPICES,

WHOLE OR GROUND,

Extracts and Essences,

Mustard,

DOMESTIC AND FRENCH,

PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

CALL AT
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. "H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength are to be avoided as dangerous.

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANACS,

1887.——1887.

At McNEILL & CO'S.

Also, a full line of

BOOKS, MAGAZINES and PAPERS.

Also, a large variety of

Writing Paper and Envelopes,

Namely: "Finest New York Society Linen Note Paper," "Romanesque," "Shagreen," "Diplomat," "London Court Stationery" and other varieties.

feb 24 tf

Prior's Rheumatic Remedy.

Before offering PRIOR'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY to the public we have thoroughly tested its virtues as a remedy in Rheumatism—both chronic and acute—Gout and kindred diseases.

Its Use is Safe; Effect, Speedy.

It is free from an opiate or any other remedy that will have a stupefying effect. Rheumatic sufferers who have taken it are our best endorsers, as the following testimonials will speak for themselves:

Did All That Was Claimed for It.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:

Dear Sirs—Having used Prior's Rheumatic Remedy, and finding great relief from it, will cheerfully recommend to all sufferers of Rheumatism to try it, and use as directed, and soon you will find relief as I have. I feel confident that it did just exactly what was claimed for it, and I am all right now by the use of it. I am thankful that I can testify honestly to your Rheumatic Remedy as a good thing.

I am believing in Prior's Rheumatic Remedy, Yours truly,
D. A. McMILLAN.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 9, '87.

Found Very Efficacious.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:

Dear Sirs—Having been a sufferer for more than two years with Rheumatism, and never received any appreciable benefit from the various remedies used, until I procured and used one bottle of Prior's Rheumatic Remedy, since which time I have no recurrence of the pain. I cheerfully and unhesitatingly recommend its use to all Rheumatics.

Yours Very Truly,
ISAAC JESSUP.

Jannary, 20, 1887.

More Relief than Any Other Remedy.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:

Gents—I take great pleasure in recommending Prior's Rheumatic Remedy. I have experienced more relief from it than anything I have ever used. Yours Most Respectfully,
MRS. THOMAS McDANIEL.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb. 9, 1887.

Only One Bottle Necessary.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:

Dear Sirs—Allow me to add a word in favor of Prior's Rheumatic Remedy. My wife was suffering with Rheumatism, and one bottle, I think, has cured her.

Respectfully,
JNO. T. McKAY.

Fayetteville, N. C., October, 1886.

An Excellent Remedy.

Messrs. Pemberton & Prior:

Gents—Having used Prior's Rheumatic Remedy in my family with best results, I gladly recommend it to all sufferers from Rheumatism.

Yours Truly,
J. A. PEMBERTON.

January 20, 1887.

Pemberton & Prior, Sole Manf's,

feb 10-tf Kyle's Corner, Fayetteville, N. C.

New Spring Goods.

HATS, BONNETS, &C.,

—ALL OF THE—

LATEST SPRING STYLES.

CALL EARLY.

M. E. DYE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 24, 1887.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. F. LEAK—Lots for sale.
N. H. SMITH—Ice, Coal, &c.
ROSE & LEAK—Spring Offerings.
NEWTON AND ROBINSON—Land Sale.
McNEILL & &o.—Books, Papers, &c.
ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Its Merits.
N. W. RAY—Administrator's Notice.
CHAS. HAIGH—White's Combined Plow.
MORRIS, CARNEY & Co.—Racket Store.
BOYKIN, CARMER & Co.—Worm Medicine.

ABOUT TOWN.

Saturday was a busy day.

Have you paid your Graded School subscription?

March winds are here, and kite time has come. Boys are happy.

The 22nd of February being a national holiday, our banks were closed.

We notice that the buds of peaches and pears are far advanced—nearly ready to burst.

Turpentine men are getting ready. Stills and worms are being carried into the country.

Large quantities of cypress and juniper shingles are being shipped from this place up the C. F. & Y. V. Railway.

Fresh fish—shad, trout and suckers, were plenty on Saturday. We hope soon to see a greater supply of shad.

The Brush Electric Light Co. of Fayetteville is organized—A. A. McKethan, Pres't.—Dr. H. W. Lilly, Sec'y. In sixty days more Fayetteville will be lighted by electricity.

Did our merchants take any steps towards memoralizing the Legislature for a repeal of the purchase tax? It has always appeared to us to be unjust; an extra tax upon tax.

We have been requested to call attention to the ditches, from Mr. Guthrie's to to the Lodge, or near there, we notice that the brick sewer near the bridge (Goodwin's) needs attention.

Two merchants could not give me the numbers of their stores last week. Our streets should be named and all stores numbered. Few persons can tell you the names of our streets.

The pavement near Liberty Point is being newly planked, and near Haymount, at Plummer's the same improvement has taken place. There are quite a number of places that require attention.

At a meeting of the Democrats of Cross Creek township, held at the Town Hall on Thursday evening last, Messrs. Claude Overby and A. H. Watson were nominated as magistrates for Cross Creek district. Both good men.

The large stocks now kept by our merchants demand large stores. The extension to A. S. Huske & Co.'s store will make it fully 150 feet deep. Mr. Thornton is also extending to the rear the store lately occupied by Mrs. Banks. In olden times we were confined to narrower limits, but big trade demands big stores.

The Independent Company had made every arrangement to celebrate the 22nd of February at Williams Hall by a competitive drill, &c., but the sad death of Jos. S. Huske has cast such a gloom over them, that all preparations ceased. The family of this noble young man have always been so closely allied with the command, that they feel as if one of their own comrades had been taken from them.

MOCK ORANGE.—Messrs. J. C. Thomson and D. N. McLean both lost cows last week from eating the Mock Orange. It is so every spring, and persons pruning or cutting down their trees should be more careful, for when withered it is fatal to cattle Some law should be passed to prevent throwing the branches in the street.

WILSON SHORT-CUT.—The engineers have decided upon the line between this place and Hope Mills. It will go direct from the depot, cross Mallett's pond near the C. F. & Y. V. bridge, then via Pearce's Mill, crossing the C. F. & Y. V. road at Hope Mills and then, we learn, not authentic, to Moss Neck.

ANOTHER ENTERPRISE.—Our enterprising townsman, Mr. Jas. D. McNeill, has purchased machinery from Mr. H. G. Hall, and will erect near the Merchant's Mills, a brick building 40x60, for the purpose of making cotton yarns. Mr. McNeill is one of those active young men who knows what is needed to insure success, he has the command of the best water power in the town, and he is determined to utilize it. Success to him.

RESERVOIRS.—Would it not be a good idea to have the reservoirs in front of the Dobbin House, old Wagon Yard, &c., connected by iron piping with McNeill's pump? The fountain head could not supply sufficient water in case of fire. If this were done our new engine could with ease, extinguish a fire not only at the Dobbin House, but even beyond the limits of the town, at Walter Watson's and others on Haymount. Is it feasible?

Valuable lots for sale, see advertisement.

C. F. & Y. V. RAILWAY.—We learn that the increasing business on this road calls for two more engines, the freights are immense. It is frequently the case that freight trains of thirty or more cars reach this place from Bennettsville, all heavily laden.

CARNIVAL.—The carnival given by the young men of Fayetteville on Friday night last, was a pleasant affair. Among the characters presented was the Indian, by Misses Nellie Pemberton and Blanche Thornton; the Gypsy, by Miss Laura Pemberton; Milk Maid, by Miss Lillie Slocomb, and the Rainbow, by Miss Sedberry. There were others in costume. Skating continued until nearly eleven. and then the dancing began and continued for some hours. It is enough to say that the girls and boys enjoyed it.

HOTEL BUILDING.—The plans and specifications of the building alone can show what a structure it is to be. The front on Hay St. will present a handsome appearance—it will be 152 ft.—on Donaldson St. 90 ft. four stories high.—Seventy-two bed rooms, an Office, Bar room, Billiard, two parlors—dining room 40x45 ft. and all necessary conveniences on second floor. It is to be a credit to the gentlemen who have undertaken it, and an ornament to to the town. Especial attention has been given to the pitch of the rooms,—besides there will be four or more commodious stores underneath on the ground floor.

BUILDING AND LOAN, AGAIN.—We do not think that we can urge upon our people too strongly or too often, the necessity of forming an association of this kind. A writer from Salisbury to the Charlotte *Democrat*, says:

Some months ago a Building and Loan Association was organized in Salisbury, which has added a great deal to the prosperity of the place. About three hundred shares were subsericed and at the first semi-annual meeting a dividend of eleven per cent. was declared to the stockholders. About ($25,000) twenty-five thousand dollars had been loaned out to the members, and about twenty houses had been erected, which could not have been built without some such agency.

MEETING OF BOARD OF HEALTH.—At a meeting of the County Board of Health in Fayetteville on Feb. 19, 1887, Doctors T. D. Haigh, W. C. McDuffie, J. W. McNeill, H. C. McSwain, T. C. Bullard, J. A. Hodges and W. H. McKinnon were present, also W. B. Dranghon, Chairman of Commissioners of Cumberland County, and N. W. Ray, Chairman of Commissioners of Fayetteville.

Dr. T. D. Haigh was unanimously elected President.

On motion resolved that the meeting proceed to the election by ballot of a Superintendent of Health of Cumberland county, to serve until the regular meeting of the Board in January, 1888. Vote being taken, Dr. J. A. Hodges was declared elected.

On motion the meeting adjourned to meet in January, 1888, unless sooner called to meet by the President, or called to meet in accordance with the by-laws of the Board of Health.

RELIGIOUS.—A protracted meeting has been carried on since Sunday at the Methodist Church, under the ministration of the Rev. Leo Rosser. Mr. Rosser is one of the ablest and most eloquent divines in the Methodist Church, in whose service he has worked for the past forty years. His sermons are highly spoken of as full of power and holy thought. The Wilmington *Star* says that he is a man of education, a man of thought, a man of force and eloquence, and an humble, most godlike christian. He is one of the best and most successful workers in the vineyard of the Lord.

Rev. F. W. Eason administered the ordinance of baptism on both the 13th and last Sunday 20th. There have been accessions to his church nearly every Sunday for the past three months. Congregations on Sunday large, lecture room usually filled to overflowing every Thursday night. To these services in the week as well as on Sunday all are cordially invited.

We learn that the Rev. J. H. Mills, Superintendent of the Baptist Orphanage, will visit our city soon, and will lecture at the Baptist Church.

MEETING OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors for Cross Creek township met according to law on Saturday, Feb. 5, 1887, and made the following appointment of Overseers for the ensuing year:

John W. Farrar, from the town line at "Hall's corner" to 71st township line near Branson's old mill on turnpike road.

George M. Rose, from the town line on Hay street to the 71st township line near Wm. D. Smith's on Yadkin road.

W. Weldon Huske, from the town line on Rowan street to the top of the Hill near W. N. Tillinghast's, thence to the forks of the road near the brick store near E. F. Moore's.

John Bruner, from the town line on Cumberland street, crossing the Mile Branch on Murchison road, to the Carver's Creek line.

Duncan Rose, from the brick store near E. F. Moore's on Haymount to the 71st township line on Albemarle plank road near Chelsea.

William H. Tomlinson, from the town line on North street, where said section intersects with the Raleigh road and Harrington Hill.

Anderson Huske, from the town line on Ramsey street over Harrington Hill to the Carver's Creek township line.

John G. Oehrl, from the town line on Robeson street, near Mimms' residence via Poplar Spring to where said section intersects with the road to Branson's old mill.

E. J. Lilly, Jr., from the brick store near E. F. Moore's on Haymount to the 71st township line on Morganton road.

A new postoffice has been established at Wicker's, Cumberland County, Albert Wicker, P. M.

A CURIOSITY.—Mr. Fuller, who is here with a lot of mules, has one with wooly or kinky hair. He says its mother came from the Rocky Mountains and was also wooly. The mule is not mulish, but kind and gentle.

THE CIGARETTE.—Boys, the habit of smoking is bad enough, but when a New York tobacco manufacturor says that valerian and opium are used in the manufacture of cigarettes, and that arsenical preparations are used in bleaching cigarette paper, it is time to stop.

SIGNAL SERVICE.—We regret to learn that there is a possibility of our being deprived of the signal service just as we all begin to feel the benefits and necesity of it. It seems the Western Union Telegraph Company is complaining because they receive no pay for the transmission of messages beyond Raleigh. Somebody must pay for it. We hope, however, that Brigadier General Greely, who has seen more, and knows more of weather, than most folks, may arrange matters. It would be bad for gardeners and truckers to lose their plants, or the farmers to have their tobacco killed when the twenty-four hours' warning would prevent it. We have faith in the system, and would be sorry to lose it.

FAYETTEVILLE'S ARCHITECT.—It gives us pleasure to see in the American *Agriculturist*, plans, specifications and elevations of a building drawn by our townsman, Mr. A. B. Daingerfield. We all know here from the many new residences built, the taste he has displayed and the improvement that taste has given to the town, and what a acquisition he has been. Mr. Daingerfield is by nature an artist, and has, without outside instructions, but solely for the pleasure it has afforded him, gradually won a place among the architees of the country. His drawings are worthy of inspection, and we are glad to see that they are appreciated elsewhere as well as here.

A SAD DEATH.—On Monday afternoon the sad news reached us that Joseph Strange Huske had been killed at Manchester on the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad. The news was so sudden, so awful, so sad, that our whole community was bowed with sympathetic grief, that the bright, noble, manly boy, who was just in the prime of life, the idol of the family and the comfort and aid of his father, the hope of all, should be so suddenly severed from all earthly ties. Such, though, is the will of Him whe doeth all things well, and as He tempereth the wind to shorn lamb, so may he give strength to the bereaved to bear this mighty sorrow.

Jos. S. Huske was the son of Maj. Wright Huske, and had just passed his 18th year. He was engaged with his brother and father at Manchester, 12 miles from Fayetteville, in the saw mill business, and it was in moving a car that he came to his untimely end. The particulars of his death, as far as we can learn, are these: In pushing a car it commenced to go too fast, and he tried to stop it, by placing a scantlin under it; but in the attempt he slipped, and the scantlin struck him first on his side, and then again, on the head, giving the deadly blow. He lived only a half an hour.

The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock from St. Johns (Episcopal) Church, and the unusually large assemblage of citizens, of all classes, gave evidence of the high esteem in which the deceased was held. The pall-bearers were: Geo. A. O'Hanlon, John K. Strange, Jas. W. Moore, Duncan C. Whitted, Jas. A. Moore, Paul McL. Smith, Henry C. Smith, and J. D. Williams, Jr.

Personals.

Mr. F. W. Thornton left this week for New York.

Mr. J. D. Brown, of the firm of Brown & Roddick, paid us a flying visit this week.

Mr. Starr Johnson, of Wilmington, son of Mr. Alex Johnson, is spending some days in town.

We were pleased to see Mr. George W. Waddill, of Bennettsville, S. C., on our streets yesterday.

Miss Hattie Baldwin, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is on a visit to her relatives in this place. She is visiting Mr. B. E. Sedberry.

Mr. Cyrus Overbaugh and neice, Miss Sadie Overbaugh, of N. Y., are visiting Mr. A. Overbaugh, at the Overbaugh House.

The many friends of Col. T. J. Jones were glad to welcome him back to his old home, and to know that he has gained his health and strength.

Mr. J. M. Holden and wife, of Boston, who have been spending some time at the Southern Pines, have rented the house of Mr. Kingsbury, and will remain in Fayetteville till warm weather sets in.

Col. K. M. Murchison, of New York, Mr. Duncan Williams, of Wilmington, Messrs. R. W. Bidgood and E. L. Pemberton, of this city, left on Tuesday for Walnut Cove to try their luck at partridges. They are all good shots, and birds are reported plenty, so we may expect to hear, if the weather permits, of fine sport.

For the OBSERVER.

Communication.

In your last issue you mentioned the order of the County Commissioners calling attention to the duties of Justices of the Peace to make returns of all criminal actions disposed of by them to the Clerk of the Superior Court, and you say, "The order is a good one, but authority is questionable."

Now let the act of the General Assembly speak for itself. It says: "It shall be the duty of each Justice of the Peace, on or before Monday of any term of the Superior, Criminal or Inferior Court of his county, to furnish the Clerk of said Court with a list of the names and offences of all parties tried and finally disposed of by such Justice of the Peace, together with the papers in each case, in all criminal actions, since the last term of the Superior, Criminal or Inferior Court. The Clerk of the Court shall hand a copy of such list to the Solicitor and to the Grand Jury at each term of the Court, and no indictment shall be found against any party whose case has been so finally disposed of by any Justice of the Peace; *provided*, that the section shall not be deemed to extend or enlarge or otherwise affect the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, except as provided by law."

These are the authority and the duties of the Justices of the Peace—not at all questionable; and 'twas prudent in the Commissioners to call attention to tho act, for it has been very much neglected.

We admit that it was both *prudent* and kind to inform the Justices of the law, *if they did not know it*, but what we said was that the *authority of the Commissioners was questionable;* and we still think so. It is the duty of the Judge.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Corrected by Geo. A. Thomson.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1887.

N. C. BACON—		HIDES—	
Hog Round,	9	Flint—good,	11
Sides,	10	Flint—damaged,	5@8
Hams,	11	Dry Salt,	9@10
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Green,	4½
Sides,	8½	IRON—	
Shoulders,	6½	American,	3
WESTERN BACON—		Swedes,	5@6
Sides,	9	LARD—	
Hams,	15	N. Carolina,	10
Shoulders,	7	Western,	9@10
BAGGING,	8@9	LEATHER—	
BEEF—		Upper, country,	35@40
On foot,	0 0@	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
Dressed,	5@6	Harness, c'ntry,	25@30
BEESWAX,	18@20	MOLASSES,	25@40
BUTTER—		NAILS—	
North Carolina,	20@25	(10d basis),	3.00
Northern,	30@35	PORK—	
COFFEE—		Fresh,	6½
Java,	25	Mess,	(None.)
Rio,	15@17	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN,	85@95	Sweet,	40@50
COTTON TIES,	1.15@1.40	Irish—bbl.,	3.00
CHICKENS,	15@25	SALT,	85@90
EGGS,	10	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6½@7
N. C. Family,	(None.)	Granulated,	7@8
West. Fam.,	4.00@7.00	SHEETINGS,	6
FODDER,	75	SHUCKS,	50
GRAIN—		TALLOW,	5
Corn,	60	WOOL,	18
Oats,	50	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	85	Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
Peas new,	65	Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
HAY—		Ap. Brandy,	1.75@3.00
N. Carolina,	30@60	Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00@1.20		

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON.—The market opened on Monday of this week at 9 cents, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was quie yesterday at 33½ cents.

Rosin was dull, prices ranging from 55 and 65 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $1.75.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb'y 21, 6 P. M.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Quoted firm at the opening at 36 cents per gallon, but without buyers, when sales were made at 36 cents—about 100 casks being taken at these figures.

ROSIN.—The market was quoted firm at 75 cents per bbl. for strained and 80 cents for Good Strained. 22nd legal holday—no market report.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. BOYKIN'S

Worm Killer.

"THE BEST SELLING VERMIFUGE IN THE MARKET."

The Most Reliable Worm Destroyer in Use.

Recipe furnished to any regular Physician when requested.

We have never asked for a certificate. We have some of the strongest ever given—all sent without solicitation. Some of them with the request that we publish for the benefit of all children suffering with worms. The bottle is larger than usual. The Vermifuge the best in the market. The price as low as any—then why not use it? Read a few only of the many evidences of its merit.

RIDGEWAY, S. C.—Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co.—Gents: I have quite a demand for your "Worm Killer." It is the best Vermifuge I can get. A farmer bought a bottle of me a few weeks ago, gave one dose to his child; came in next day with a chow-chow jar filled with worms, the result of one dose. Since then all want it. W. J. DAVIS.

DUCK CREEK, N. C., May 8, 1884.—Boykin, Carmer & Co., Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sirs: Mr. A Rudd, a very respectable customer of mine, gave a half teaspoonful of "Worm Killer" to a child last week, and the result was 35 worms. Mr. Daniel Pines used it with still better results: 75 worms from one child; of course my sales will be large. Truly, E. S. SMITH.

Read the following from one of the most prominent and best known physicians and farmers in South Carolina. He writes, "That a negro girl 10 years old, took two or three doses of 'Worm Killer,' and passed 366 worms." R. H. EDMUNDS, M. D.

Dated, Ridgeway, S. C., May 26, 1884.

Dr. H. M. McDonald, of Lagrange, N. C., says Dr. Boykin's "Worm Killer" brought over 100 worms from one child in his neighborhood; and that it gives universal satisfaction. He sells more of it than any other worm medicine.

Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

Do not let your Druggist or General Dealer put you off with some OTHER. Ask for "Boykin's Worm Killer," and get it.

☞ Any M. D. can prescribe it, and many do.

BOYKIN, CARMER & CO.,
Nos. 11 and 13 North Liberty Street,
feb 24-2m Baltimore, Md.

Commissioner's Sale.

SUPERIOR COURT—HARNETT COUNTY.

J. D. Williams vs. Duncan Morrison and others.

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Harnett county, granted in this cause at Spring Term, 1887, I will expose to sale at public auction, in separate tracts, about 209 acres of Land located in the county of Cumberland, and about 2,772 acres located in the county of Harnett, for full description of which see mortgage deed from Malcolm Morrison and Duncan Morrison and wife S. C. Morrison to J. D. Williams, recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Cumberland county, in Book E, No. 4, pages 517, 518, 519, 520 and 521, and in the office of the Register of Deeds of Harnett county, in Book T, pages 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Place of sale, Market House in Fayetteville, N. C. Time of sale, Tuesday, March 29, 1887, at 11 o'clock. Terms of sale, Cash. H. McD. ROBINSON, Commissioner.
Z. B. NEWTON, Attorney. feb 24 ts

Go to Smith's Depot

(Cor. Mumford and Donaldson Sts.)

For Seasoned or Green
LUMBER, SHINGLES AND POSTS,
COAL OF ALL KINDS
And Pure Flint Ice.

Remember, I always have the best of everything at the same price generally asked for inferior goods. My motto is never to be undersold; so the public, who have so liberally patronized me in the past, will always find my stock full and prices as low as can be named for Ice, Coal, Lumber, &c.

☞ Being in correspondence with parties who want to buy Lands, will be pleased to hear from any person who has Lands for sale.

Address
N. H. SMITH, Real Estate Agent,
feb 24-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

Valuable Town Lots for Sale.

On the first Monday in March, 1887, I will sell at auction at the Market House, two valuable Lots on Rowan street. These lots are adjoining each other, and each have a frontage on Rowan street of 66½ feet, and run back to Cedar Field 337 feet. Terms of sale—one-half Cash; balance payable in six months with interest at 8 per cent.; title reserved until last payment is made.
feb 24-1t W. F. LEAK.

MRS. BANKS

Has resumed Baking and Candy Making in the old stand of J. N. Smith's drug store. She expects her Northern Baker on Monday, 28th. Soliciting the continuance of the patronage of her many customers she will endeavor to give them satisfaction.
feb tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FIRST

SPRING OFFERINGS!

ROSE & LEAK

Have received and opened this week for the inspection of the Ladies, a large variety of

The Handsomest and Most Stylish

DRESS GOODS

Ever Shown in this City.

These goods are the LATEST IMPORTATIONS, and are obliged to attract attention.

ROSE & LEAK

Are receiving daily all kinds of

SPRING GOODS:

Beautiful Ginghams, Tufted Batiste,
Pretty Prints, Lovely Curtain Goods,

And many other seasonable and attractive articles.

They have received the first shipments of

Stylish Hats for Gentlemen.

They have made some beautiful selections of

Neck-Wear;
Some already received.

ROSE & LEAK

Intend to make their House the most attractive and popular one in town, by a full stock of

DESIRABLE GOODS,

REGULAR AND MODERATE PRICES,

And Polite Attention to All.

Their Shoe Department

Is very complete, almost the entire stock being manufactured expressly to their own order.

☞ Thanking the public for their continued confidence and liberal patronage,

ROSE & LEAK

Ask a continuance of both.
feb 24 3t

NORTH CAROLINA,

HARNETT COUNTY IN SUPERIOR COURT.

N. W. Ray, Administrator of Jesse B. Moore, dec'd, vs.
Bright Moore, William Moore, Frank Norris and wife Susan (children of John Moore), Alfred Ryals and wife Rebecca, Henry Moore, Joseph Denning and wife Edna, Aldrige Moore, Hugh Moore, W. Riley Glover, Frank Wood and wife Cynthia (children of Sarah Moore), Robert B. Parker and wife Fanny, Bartlett Moore, Partin Moore, Daniel Ray and wife Zelphia, defendents as heirs of Jesse B. Moore.

You and each of you Parties Plaintiff and Defendant will take notice, and notice is hereby given that the Plaintiff in this cause having filed his final account as Administrator of the deceased Jesse B. Moore, the undersigned has set the hearing of objections to the said account for the 15th flay of April, 1887, on or before which date exceptions to said Administrator's account may be filed in this office, otherwise the same will be approved and apportionment of the assetts in hand will be made accordingly. Notice is further given to all parties Defendant to file on or before said date a verified schedule of advancements received, and failure to file such schedules will be according to law presumptive evidence of the delinquents having received his or her full share of the estate of said Jesse B. Moore.

Such schedules to be filed with the Administrator, N. W. Ray, or in this office for his inspection.

Witness my hand and official seal, this 19th day of February, 1887. J. A. CAMERON, C. of C.

Great Sale

—OF—

Hamburg Edgings and Insertions!

BROWN & RODDICK,

27 Hay Street.

We are now exhibiting on our counters the

Largest and Cheapest Line of
HAMBURG EDGINGS and INSERTIONS
Ever shown in this section of the country.

Made on the best cloth, and edges thoroughly finished—manufacturer retiring from business—and this purchase was made 40 per cent. below present market value.

Prices from 5c. to 45c. per yard, In all widths.

Great Reductions

—IN—

ALL DRY GOODS

that belong to winter wear. They must be sold.

YOU MAY RELY ON TWO THINGS:

First, WE HAVE COME HERE TO STAY. And secondly, we will allow NO house in the country to undersell us. Our facilities for buying are second to NONE. Every article marked in PLAIN FIGURES. Give us a call and judge for yourselves.

BROWN & RODDICK,
27 Hay street.
Branch Store Wilmington, N. C. feb 10

Now is your time for

Plum Pudding

(every one says it's good.)

Atmore's Mince Meat,

The Rival Brand, at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. | NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

White's Combined Plow!

STILL ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE BEST PLOW

FOR ALL WORK ON THE FARM,

AS IT COMBINES

A Good Turning Plow with all the Stonewall Cotton and Tobacco Attachments.

PLOWS and CASTINGS for them always on hand. I also offer the BOY DIXIE, ATLAS, STONEWALL, "BOSS," CLIMAX TOBACCO PLOW and all other styles, such as Nos. 10, 35, 40, 50, 48, A 6 and M 6. For sale at LOW PRICES for CASH.

A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES AND HARDWARE ON HAND.

feb 24-tf CHAS. HAIGH,
Next Door to People's Bank.

The Racket Store!

WITH ITS

LIVE CASH VALUES,

Is Marching STEADILY TO THE FRONT!

Upon our bargains will be found figures that will tell you more plainly than we ever can that the principle we adhere to is that of right and justice.

The almighty dollar is cutting its way through the very centre of *time*. Day by day the cries of distress are heard from North, South, East and West, of houses tottering, crumbling, gone—sunk beneath the crushing weight of King Credit's exhorbitant demands, and with them go others, and when the wrecks are cleared, the damage reckoned, it is found that all has been swept away. Even the 10 per cent. which invariably goes on and which it was thought would bridge the difficulty, sinks into insignificance. Who can tell the waste attached to such a system as that of credit? Those who deal with it should never lose sight of one fact: that they must pay for those who never pay. Can you afford to do it in times such as these, when crops are poor and money scarce? King Credit will bind your energies in chains of iron; forsake him while yet you may.

Do you think you can afford to pay 20 cents for what should cost you 10? You have been supporting a system whose motto is, "Take 10 cents if you can't get more, but if you can get more, take it." Do you think that such a principle as that can ever result in good to any one?

THE CREDIT SYSTEM IS A CURSE,

and we are here to fight it down. Will you lend your aid in such a work? We cannot succeed without it. Your support, which we so earnestly solicit and appreciate, is the trusty blade with which we propose to conquer.

Who, we ask you, is entitled to the credit, if to-day you can buy from your merchants that which ten days since would have cost you from 10 to 25 per cent. more, and even then when you have been led to believe for weeks and months past that you were buying "at cost?" Is it not the fact of the Racket Store's presence here that secures you this enjoyment—a position which you surely would not occupy but for this fact? Should you support those who accord you your dues from a sense of justice, or should you support those who do so at the bayonet's point? We leave these facts in your hands. Think upon them. Our stock is being replenished every few days, and we invite an early and repeated call. We will receive this week a large lot of

Shoes, Hats, Piece Goods, &c.

Don't fail to see them, as the advantages that will be afforded you cannot be equalled. Very Respectfully submitted

TO THE CASH TRADE ONLY.

MORRIS, CARNEY & CO.,

New York office 466 Broadway. Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
feb 24

PHYSICIANS' NOTICE!

At a meeting of the "Cumberland County Medical Association," held on February 3, 1887, it was unanimously agreed that the following *modification* of Fee Bill for professional services be adopted:

For every written prescription in office, one dollar; for every day visit, without mileage, one dollar; for every night visit, without mileage, three dollars; for every visit in country, per mile, one dollar.

For other charges, reference may be had to the Fee Bill in each physician's office

It was also unanimously agreed that all bills for professional services shall be presented for collection MONTHLY.

By order of association.
JAS. A. HODGES,
February 3, 1887. Secretary.
feb 17 2t

I. A. MURCHISON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ALSO AGENT FOR

Sale and Purchase of Real Estate.

Office on Bow Street, - Fayetteville, N. C.
feb 17 tf

Trees and Plants

of almost all desirable varieties of FRUITS: Home-grown and first-class. At J. S. BREECE'S EXPERIMENTAL NURSERY, Catalogues free. Fayetteville, N. C.
feb 17-3t

THE BEST KNOWN

C-I-G-A-R

on this market, is

HEADQUARTERS BRAND.

HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

BARGAIN.

I have eight fine, large MULES, one good ROAD WAGON and one good TIMBER WIGON that I want to sell, to be delivered on or about March 1st, next. The mules are in good condition and the wagon in good repair. Terms easy. Persons wanting to see the mules in Fayetteville will please give me two days' notice. Leave your letter with A. E. Rankin & Co JOHN McDUFFIE.
jeb 3-tf

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland County as the Administrator of the estate of Susan Newberry, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before January 21st, 1888.
Jan'y 21, 1887. N. W. RAY, Adm. of SUSAN NEWBERRY.

And further notice is given that the heirs, entitled to claim the real and personal estate of said Susan Newberry, are not known—and if there be any persons who have the right to claim said estate, they are requested to make themselves known.
jan 27-6t N. W. RAY.

A. MOORE.

TOBACCO, TOBACCONIST GOODS,

Liquors for Medical Purposes,

Port, Sherry, Madeira and California Wines.

☞ Agent for G. W. Lawrence's celebrated Scuppernong Wines. dec 16-tf

R. INGRAM.

I have just opened, three doors below G. Rosenthal, on Person street,

A Full Line of

GROCERIES,

and am prepared to supply the country or town trade at the lowest rates.

☞ Call and examine.
dec 17-2t R. INGRAM.

Piper Heidsieck Champagne,

AND FULL LINE OF

Imported Sherry, Port and Madeira Wines.

Fine Cooking Wines at $1.00 per gallon.

W. J. McDONALD, JR.,
No. 4 Green Street.
feb 17 tf

Royal Baking Powder,
Sea Foam, Carolina, Horsford's Bread Preparation, Potatoes and Cream Tartar
in stock at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

REMOVAL.

I have removed to

NO. 8 HAY STREET,

In the store formerly occupied by J. D. Brown, next door below R. M. Nimocks, where I will continue to keep a full line of

Dry Goods,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

&c., &c., &c.,

and where I shall be glad to serve my old friends and customers.
feb 17-1m WM. JACKSON.

Boneless Ham,
Pic-Nic Hams,
FERRISS' MILD SUGAR-CURED

HAMS.

RICHMOND AND HOME-MADE

SAUSAGE

always in stock at
HEADQUARTERS,
G. A. THOMSON.

T. H. Sutton, an Active, Hard-working Member—The Railway and County Government Bills—Eastern Swamp Lands—Convicts, &c.

Special Correspondence Fayetteville Observer.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 16, 1887.—The Legislature, having got fairly to work, is dispatching business rapidly. A little over 1,200 bills and resolutions have been introduced in both branches so far, and perhaps the total number by the time the session ends, will be 1,500. A joint resolution providing for adjournment March 7th has been introduced, but has not yet been acted on.

A HARD-WORKING MEMBER.

Mr. Sutton certainly represents the good old county of Cumberland in handsome style. He is a hard-working man, always earnest, attentive to every duty, in committee or on the floor. To give an idea of what he has done and what important measures have been originated by him, the following list of bills that he has introduced is given: To extend the time for completion of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway; to protect mechanics and laborers; to increase the number of Supreme Court Judges to five; to simplify the form of indictments; to reduce the grand jury from 18 to 12; to establish a department in the penitentiary for the criminal insane; to establish a board of pardons; to care for the incurable indigent insane; to regulate the examination of teachers, so that they shall not be required to undergo annual examinations unless they wish to advance in grade or shall remove to another county. Mr. Sutton has introduced several bills on local matters, principally those to incorporate the Fayetteville National Bank and the People's National Bank. Mr. Sutton is a ready debater, and his remarks are always listened to with respect and attention on both sides of the house.

THE RAILWAY COMMISSION BILL.

Mr. Sutton and Dr. Worth sit side by side. On the question of establishing a railway commission their views were diametrically opposite, the former opposing it and Dr. Worth speaking warmly in its favor. The fate of the bill in the house is sealed. There were for several days rumors that a bill was ready for presentation in the Senate, providing for the creation of a commission with powers much more moderate than were proposed by the House bill. Mr. Elias, who proposed presenting it, says that he will not do so. The Inter-state Commerce bill will, he says, in the opinion of a number of Senators, cover the ground, * that it will so regulate matters as to cover the States as well as the nation. Others, who are not so hopeful, wish to wait awhile and see what effect the Inter-state Commerce bill will have. * * * *

IS IT A LIVE ISSUE?

The Republicans say that they will make the Democrats sick of their action in killing the pet Radical scheme—the overthrow of the present system of county government. Within twenty-four hours after the Legislature assembled the Republicans were shouting out that "the people" had arisen in their might and majesty, and sent the Republicans and Independents here as a warning to the Democrats of how far the latter fell short of doing their duty by the people. Dr. York was a notable shrieker aloud on this subject. How little truth was there in the Republican clamor that the people demanded a change in the present system of county government! When the vote came to be taken two Republicans voted against Dr. York's pet bill on this subject, and every Independent save one did the same thing. Extreme Republicans decline to talk much about the defeat of their bill. Now they will go for any other bill in that line. Dr. York is chairman of the committee and will see that any bills on the subject are favorably reported. So the committee has favorably reported Mr. Pearson's bill to so change the present system as to allow the people to vote for magistrates and county commissioners. As first drawn, the bill provided that magistrates were to give bond in $1,000 and county commissioners in $5,000 each, for the faithful performance of their duties, bondsmen in the case of commissioners to be allowed to go on no other bond. But the bill has been modified and provides that the bonds of both magistrates and commissioners shall be proportionate to the taxes paid by their respective counties. * * * *

NOT WARM FRIENDS.

Republican distrust of the Independents is very deep-seated, and is made evident in many ways. Even negro Republicans make personal reflections upon the Independents, so that the latter may be said to be practically alienated. The Democrats have had very little to do with the Independents, and have not attempted to drive the latter back into the fold, but they are coming into it, all the same.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

The most important measure * so far passed, is a bill to enable the State Board of education to construct a vast system of canals and roads in thirteen of the eastern counties. Primarily intended to develop the State's swamp lands, * the bill has a yet wider scope, for it will secure the opening of * millions of acres of land which is private property. There are fourteen of the roads and canals. Some of the latter are very large, and one at least is of such a size that large vessels will use it, and it is expected to play an important part in inter-state commerce and to become part of the inland system of water-ways. The canals and roads extend very nearly from the South Carolina to the Virginia line. The bill gives the Board of Education 325 convicts to be used in this vast scheme. In case private property is directly benefited, the owners thereof are to defray the cost. The other charges are to be borne by the Penitentiary. This great scheme is the first public recognition of the claims of tide-water North Carolina upon the State. The western members favored the bill almost unanimously. * * *

IT WILL AFFECT THE PENITENTIARY.

Yesterday the Senate passed, by a vote which showed that there was no politics in it, a bill to give counties the right to use convicts, which they have sent to the penitentiary, upon the public roads, provided they make regular application for them, and furnish comfortable and suitable stockades for them. The act only applies to convicts which are under sentence for ten years or less, and excludes, of course, all long term men and persons convicted of grand crimes. It only applies to such convicts as may hereafter be sentenced to the penitentiary. * If a great number of counties take convicts under this act there will of course remain in the penitentiary only long-term men and great criminals. The bill presents difficulties in such a case. *

RALEIGH, Feb. 16.—At its session last night the House passed a bill increasing from $2,000 to $6,000 the annual appropriation for the four colored normal schools. * Yesterday the House took up, in committee of the whole, the revenue bill. This imposes a tax of 23 cents on $100 valuation and 69 cents on the poll for school purposes. * To each section amendments were offered. * Mr. Sutton ably spoke in favor of repealing the tax on merchants' purchases. * Voted down. * Bill adopted as it stands. F. A. O.

PATAPSCO '96 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - - 1774.

The value of FLOUR depends upon the ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF NUTRITION CONTAINED IN THE BREAD IT MAKES. Maryland and Virginia Wheat, from which our **PATENT ROLLER FLOURS** are chiefly manufactured, has long been conceded to be SUPERIOR to any other, because it has a BETTER COMBINATION OF GLUTEN AND PHOSPHATES. This fact is recognized not only in this country, but in the United Kingdom as well, where the **"PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE"** COMMANDS DECIDEDLY MORE MONEY than any other American Flour. Ask your grocer for it. Also for

Patapsco Family, Patapsco Extra, Cape Henry Family, North Point Family, Chesapeake Extra, Bedford Family, Orange Grove Extra, Baldwin Family,

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 32 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

aug 19 6m

COAL! COAL!!

Hard and Soft at Reduced Prices.

Stoves, Ranges, Grates, Franklins.

Full Line of Cooking and Heating Stoves,

TIN WARE.

ALL GRADES BLACK AND GALVANIZED PIPE, BRASS STEAM FITTINGS.

TERACOTTA PIPE FOR CHIMNEY FLUES.

☞ *We are prepared for fitting up bath rooms for either Hot or Cold baths.* ☜

Tin Roofing and Guttering.

LARGE LINE OF STOVE REPAIRS, FIRE DOGS AND SHOVELS AND TONGS

Pump Pipe and Points for Drive Wells.

—Price of Work and Goods Guaranteed.—

feb 1 tf **McMILLAN BROS.**

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

HAVE ON HAND ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF DAISY PLOWS.

—ALSO—

Watt Plows, Stonewall and Carolina Cotton Plows,
Iron Age Cultivators, Double Shovels,

PLOW CASTINGS,

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Hames, Trace Chains,

OLD HICKORY WAGONS

—AND—

CART WHEELS,

With a large stock of HEAVY GROCERIES. Almost everything the farmer wants can be had here, at prices to suit the hard times.

fed 3 tf

FAYETTEVILLE WAREHOUSE COMPANY

—FOR THE SALE OF—

LEAF TOBACCO.

Sales on Thursday of Each Week.

A. B. WILLIAMS, President. E. T. McKETHAN, Sec'y and Treas.

feb 1 tf

SEED OATS AND RYE,

—o-o—

—THE BEST GRADES OF—

Flour, Coffee, Sugar, Laundry Soaps.

Starch, Batting, Yarns, and

STAPLE NOTIONS,

CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP,

—AT—

E. T. McKETHAN'S,

MARKET SQUARE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

feb 1 1y

FIRST-CLASS

Blacksmithing and Repair Shop.

Horse Shoeing a Specialty, and done in the Best and Most Improved Style.

G. C. SCURLOCK,

Gillespie Street, opposite R. Burns' Livery Stable, Fayetteville, N. C.

jan 20 3m

Lead and Oil.

We have just received the largest lot of

Brooklyn White Lead

—AND—

Linseed Oil

Ever Before Brought to This Market.

We bought in large quantities in order to get a **SPECIAL DISCOUNT**, and propose to give the trade **THE ADVANTAGE OF IT.**

You will find no trouble in selecting a color from our stock of

READY-MIXED PAINT.

We guarantee satisfaction. Call and see for yourselves at

T. W. Broadfoot & Co's. Drug Store.

feb 17 tf

Split Peas!

The novelty and attraction. Have you tried them?

—FRESH—

Oat Meal and Pearl Hominy,

—AT—

HEADQUARTERS.

G. A. THOMSON.

ESTABLISHED 1832.

CASSARD'S PURE STAR BRAND LARD

IS THE BEST.

Try It And You Will Use No Other.

For sale by the following reliable grocers:

D. H. RAY & CO., WALTER WATSON, S. A. PHILLIPS, AYER BROS., A. E. RANKIN & CO., A. S. HUSKE & CO., J. R. VANN, E. P. POWERS, B. G. HOLLINGSWORTH.

G. CASSARD & SON,

517 to 525, W. Baltimore Street,

Baltimore, Md.

Curers of the celebrated "STAR BRAND" mild cured Hams and Breakfast Bacon.

AGENT FOR FAYETTEVILLE:

J. M. BROWN.

TIN!

Another big drive in Tinware at

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON.

The Racket Store!

The fight between the Almighty Dollar and King Credit waxes warmer. But we are equal to every emergency, and shall not leave the field of wreck and ruin until this old fogy credit system is smitten in the dust. These are fast times; an intelligent generation demands a system of merchandise that will give as near

Dollar for Dollar

as possible. We come to you with a system perfect in all its details, and our motto is,

"LIVE AND LET LIVE."

It is high time that our farmers (the bone and sinew of this mighty land) should look around them. Your lands are mortgaged, your homes in ruins; poverty and want stare you in the face. What is to be done? Why, oh! why should you not prosper as others who are following other pursuits? Can you not see that day by day you are sinking deeper and deeper in the mire which will eventually suck you down to ruin?

Listen to reason; shake off the galling yoke of the credit system. Go hungry rather than mortgage your hard earned-property and homes.

Your Cotton Sells For Dollars; Get Dollars For It; not merchandise from a ruinous credit system that skins your purse of its last penny and thirsts for hundreds more. We are here to sell goods and to sell at prices that will fill your hearts with gladness. But let us say this: Whether you ever buy one cent's worth of goods from

"The Racket Store"

or not, get out of the credit system while yet there is time; delay will ruin you, sure. We buy and sell for cash. Buy in ways that secures you the bargain and us a small and reasonable profit, which being rapidly turned and handed back to you in the same identical bargains, or better ones, repays our efforts nobly, and saves you 50 per cent. on the dollar. The tide of commerce rolls rapidly onward, and day after day the wrecks and ruin, wrought in almost every instance by this same credit system, is scattered upon its shores. Our buyers are always on hand to select the creams. We get them daily and shall give them to you according to the iron law of the RACKET: "LOW DOWN" bottom. We are here to build you up—your homes and farms—by saving you big money on the necessaries of life. You will find the Racket a blessing to you. A quiet harbor of rest from the oppressive yoke of a system of merchandise that scatters death and destruction broadcast over this fair land of ours, where abundance and plenty should be found. Shake it off, friends; shake it off.

The credit system will uphold you in spring-time, but turn you adrift in mid-winter. We will stand by you until you are freed from its oppressive hand. Call and see our stock. We are delighted to show them to you, to watch the expression of delight and satisfaction that spreads over the faces of so many who *did not believe*, but *do now*.

Very Respectfully,

The Racket Store,

Office 446 Broadway, New York. Fayetteville, N. C.

feb 10 1y

WALTER WATSON,

RAY'S CORNER, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Notice! Notice! Notice!

—TO—

Carpenters, Bricklayers, Mill Wrights Blacksmiths, Plasterers Stonemasons, and Turpentine Operators:

A FULL LINE OF THE VERY BEST

TOOLS

—CAN BE FOUND AT THE—

HARDWARE STORE

—OF—

WALTER WATSON,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

EDGE TOOLS,

GUNS, RIFLES, &C., &C.

—AGENT FOR—

Lafflin & Rand's Celebrated ORANGE and other brands of Sporting Powder.

☞ Orders filled direct from magazine. ☜

—AGENT FOR—

Fairbanks Scales,

At Factory Prices.

A FULL STOCK OF

ENGLISH CAST STEEL, PLOW IRON AND STEEL, TIRE, BAND AND SHEET IRON, HORSE AND MULE SHOES HORSE SHOE NAILS, CUT AND WROUGHT NAILS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

I am still manufacturing

The Old-Fashioned Wrought Plow.

☞ I am now to be found at Ray's corner, opposite my former store. ☜

dec 2 tf WALTER WATSON.

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

THE

Aurora Watch

Is emphatically the best Watch made for the price.

—THE—

Aurora Watch

Is the most carefully and accurately made Watch, and is a first-class time keeper.

—o-o—

Warren Prior & Son

Are stockholders in the AURORA Watch Factory, and Selling agents for the AURORA Watch Co.

—o-o—

—SELECT YOUR—

WEDDING RING

—AND—

Bridal Presents

—OF—

PRIOR,

THE JEWELER.

feb 1 tf

Selling at Cost

FOR A PROFIT.

Merchant Mills.

As Corn Is Advncing Every Day,

A Regular Price List cannot be maintained.

All and everybody can feel assured, however, that the price of MEAL, FLOUR, etc.,

AT THE MILL,

will be the same as the ACTUAL COST of the grain, thus giving CONSUMERS the benefit of CARLOAD PRICES.

I have recently added two more sets of Burrs—one of them for Hominy—making five run of stones in the mill.

Capacity now, 300 Bush. per diem.

☞ Keep up the good work. ☜

JAS. D. McNEILL.

july 22 tf

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

CLIPPER PLOWS.

We have already placed our second order for

CLIPPERS

during the month of January.

We have in our possession about one hundred recommendations for this PLOW, received from farmers in Harnett, Chatham, Moore, Bladen, Robeson and Cumberland Counties.

The Plow is Sold Under an Absolute Guarantee. Purchasers Run No Risk.

Call before you buy. If you can't come, write us and we will send descriptive catalogues. We are in the

New Store,

next to "Starr's Corner," where can be found a full line of

Groceries and Hardware.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

jan 20 1y

E. F. MOORE

OFFERS TO THE TRADE

Guano, Acid, Kainit.

3,000 Bags Sea Fowl and Bradley's Guano.
1,000 Bags Acid.
1,000 Bags German Kainit.

Corn, Flour, Oats.

1,000 Bushels Corn.
1,000 Bushels Oats.
100 Barrels Flour.

—ALSO—

Bacon, Sugar, Coffee, Snuff, Soap, Molasses, Cotton Hoes, Tobacco, &c.

All of which will be sold at reasonable prices.

E. F. Moore.

feb 3 tf

TO-DAY'S FREIGHT.

FRENCH PRUNES,
EVAPORATED PEACHES,
TURKISH PRUNES,
MALAGA GRAPES.
HEADQUARTERS.
G. A. THOMSON.

HAYMOUNT NURSERY.

I can furnish Trees and Plants of any description, and will attend to or oversee the work of planting them. I am agent for the

LeConte and Kieffer Pears

and can furnish the

Bartlett on LeConte Roots

so they will not blight.

I am also offering a large quantity of the **Celebrated Crescent and Monarch Strawberries.**

☞ All at low prices. ☜

C. W. WESTBROOK.

Address: Box 98, Fayetteville. feb 10-3t

U. S. PENSIONS.

The undersigned will prosecute claims for pensions for all Mexican Soldiers and their widows who, under the recent Act of Congress, are entitled to a pension. Also, Invalid, Increase and Service Pension claims of all Soldiers and Sailors, their Widows, dependent Fathers, Mothers and minor children. By a recent act of Congress, all honorably discharged Soldiers and Sailors, who served three months or more in the Military or Naval service of the United States, and are now, by reason of either mental or physical disability, unable to earn a support, are entitled to a pension.

The senior member of the firm has had four years experience in the United States Pension Office at Washington, which enables him to be of invaluable service to all persons who may have claims to prosecute.

M. N. & J. S. LEARY.

jeb 3 1m

January has gone,

February is here,

And March is Coming!

—Beware of her winds!—

HAVE YOUR PROPERTY INSURED

—In the—

HIBERNIA, SUN MUTUAL

—Or the—

WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

feb 10 tf

LAUNDRY, CASTILE and TOILET

S-o-a-p-s

PEARLINE, SAPOLIO,

Frank Siddle's unrivalled SOAP on hand constantly at

HEADQUARTERS,

G. A. THOMSON.

Notice of Removal.

MRS. JOHN SHAW begs to announce to her friends and the public that she has moved her stock of

Millinery and Fancy Goods

to the Jamb in the JAS. N. SMITH Drug Store (next to the old Fayetteville Book Store) on Market Square. She will be pleased to serve them at her new quarters, and is prepared to offer

Bargains in Millinery.

jan 27 1m

SALEM HIGH SCHOOL

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Huntley, Sampson Co., N. C.

A Boarding School for both Sexes.

Location:

This institution occupies a central position in Sampson County—between the two Colaries—11 miles west of Clinton and 24 miles east of Fayetteville, on the public road (mail route) connecting the two places.

Literary Department:

Instruction is given not only in the common school and academic branches, but also in Special *Courses* of study to prepare boys and girls for their chosen vocation in life when they are men and women.

Music Department:

This department is under excellent management, and is supplied with two pianos, one of the finest (square) and a new fine toned Weser Bros. (upright).

BOARD is excellently good, and at the very low price of only $6.00 per month, including room, rent, lights, wood, washing, &c.

SESSIONS open on the first Monday in August and close on the third Friday in May. The Spring *Term* of the present session (after a recess of ten days for Christmas) will open on January 3rd, 1887. At present we have three teachers, and during the Fall term have enrolled 74 pupils. Send for catalogue.

MARION BUTLER, A. B. Principal,

Huntley, N. C.

dec 16 3m

—TRY—

Cheese and Macaroni,

when you need a change; or nice

Chipped Beef Broiled,

carefully furnished at

HEADQUARTERS.

G. A. THOMSON.

LIVERY.

Excellent Horses

FOR THE

CARRIAGE AND SADDLE.

I have recently made additions to my stock of excellent horses for riding and driving; and lady riders especially, can be furnished with an animal of fine action and spirit, and at the same time gentle and safe. Comfortable carriages and buggies, an elegant and stylish phaeton, with good stock and careful drivers, give me confidence in a continuance and even increase of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon me.

may 13 tf GEO. A. BURNS.

RAISINS!

Valencia, New Crop, at 10 cents a pound

London Layers

always in stock.

PLAIN, FANCY and FRENCH

Candies,

Nuts

every variety, at

HEADQUARTERS.

G. A. THOMSON.

To Mexican Soldiers and Their Widows.

The undersigned will procure pensions for Mexican Soldiers and their Widows under the recent Act of Congress. He has a perfect roll of the First Regt'N. C. Volunteers, Mexican War, copied from the Adjutant's Books in 1847, and also a perfect list of the deaths and discharges from the same, which is the only one in existence out of the Department at Washington. Pensions procured or information given therefrom at reasonable rates.

JNO. M. ROSE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 25, 1887. jan 27 tf

MUSHROOMS.

Olives, Chili Sauce, Pickled Onions, Mixed Pickles, Plain Pickles, Pickled Lamb's Tongue, Clams, Clam Chowder, Shrimps, Lunch Tongue, Ox Tongue, Salmon and Lobsters, at

HEADQUARTERS.

G. A. THOMSON.

For Rent.

DWELLING ON DICK STREET. Recently repaired and painted. Apply to

feb 10-tf S. J. HINSDALE.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R

AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Kocky Mount	3 33 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 P. M.	.....
Arrive Wilson	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson	4 03 "	.....
Arrive Selma	5 40 "	.....
Arrive Fayetteville	8 30 "	.....
Leave Goldsboro	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw	5 54 "	.....
Leave Burgaw	7 00 "	.....
Arrive Wilmington	7 50 "	9 35 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.	8 40 P. M.
Leave Burgaw	9 34 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville	8 00 "	.....
Arrive Selma	10 47 "	.....
Arrive Wilson	11 59 "	.....
Leave Wilson	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount	12 40 "	.....
Arrive Tarboro	4 50 P. M.	.....
Leave Tarboro	11 30 A. M.	.....
Arrive Weldon	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at 3 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 6:30 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.00 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M., arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 51. Northbound is No. 52.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent. oct 21 tf